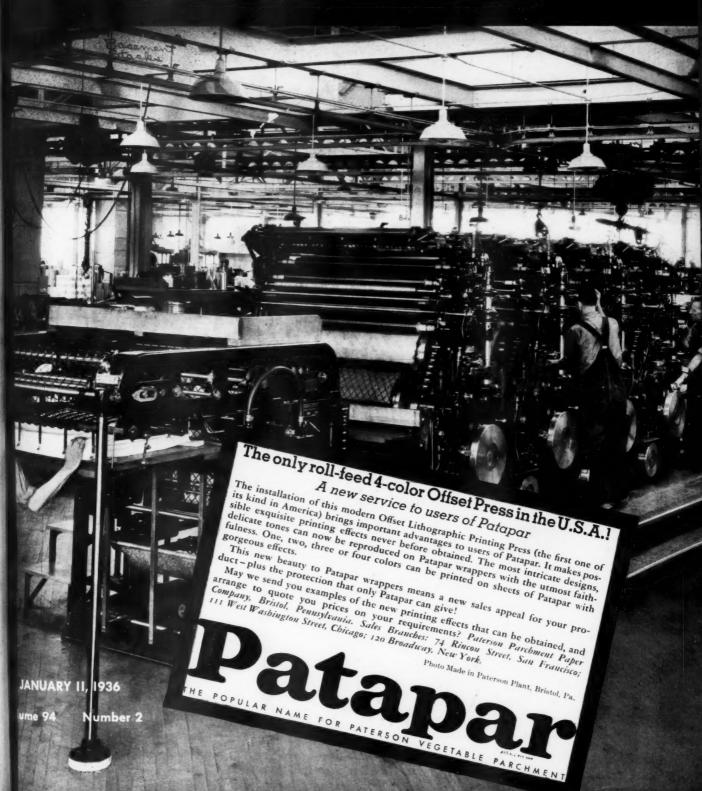
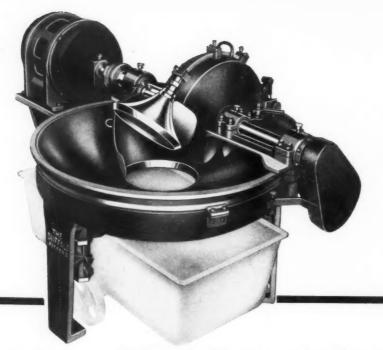
TOVISIONAL PROVAL

Meat Packing and Allied Industries





The Confidence Of An Entire Industry

The "BUFFALO" Self-Emptying Silent Cutter has won the confidence and respect of the entire sausage industry.

As the leader of the "BUFFALO" line it embodies every feature that modern engineering and careful construction can give it.

A cutting principle which has for over half a century been recognized as ideal—an adjustable bearing construction that prevents bowl wobble and assures long life and a simple, but efficient, self-emptying device that completely empties the bowl in less than 20 seconds without the aid of moving mechanical parts in the bowl, are only a few of the features that make this a truly great machine.

Write for detailed information and a list of users.

JOHN E. SMITH'S SONS CO. 50 BROADWAY, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 7 Dexter Park Ave., Union Stock Yards,
Phone Boulevard 9020

WESTERN OFFICE: 2407 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
CANADIAN OFFICE: 189 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

BUFFALLO
QUALITY SAUSAGE MAKING EQUIPMENT

The Customer But These Men Do Not Compromi

There is no middle ground—no "good enough".

after day the search goes on, always looking for s

thing "just a little be

Staley's SAUSACE FLOUR

A.E. STALEY MFG. CO. DECATUR. ILLINOIS

The National Provisioner

THE MAGAZINE OF THE

Meat Packing and Allied Industries

Volume 94

JANUARY 11, 1936

Number 2



Member



Audit Bureau of Circulations Associated Business Papers

Official Organ Institute of American Meat Packers.

Published weekly at 407 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., by The National Provisioner, Inc.

> PAUL I. ALDRICH President and Editor

E. O. H. CILLIS Vice Pres. and Treasurer

FRANK N. DAVIS Vice Pres. and Mgr. Adv. Sales

Executive and Editorial Offices

407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois

Eastern Office

300 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Andrew H. Phelps
Manager

Pacific Coast Office

1031 So. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

NORMAN C. NOURSE
Manager

Yearly Subscription: U. S., \$3.00; Canada, \$4.00; foreign countries, \$5.00. Single copies, 25 cents.

Copyright 1935 by The National Provisioner, Inc. Trade Mark registered in U. S. Patent Office. Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 3, 1919, at the post office at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

Daily Market Service

(Mail and Wire)

"THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE" reports daily market transactions and prices on provisions, lard, tallows and greases, sausage materials, hides, cottonseed oil, Chicago hog markets, etc.

For information on rates and service address The National Provisioner Daily Market Service, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago.

IN This ISSUE

SUPREME COURT VOIDS AAA-	Page
News and Views of the Decision	7
Text of Ruling	10
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—Armour Maintains Tonnage	11
Hog Scarcity Hurts Morrell	11
ANNUAL LIVESTOCK CONVENTION	10
PROCESSING POINTERS—Handling Beef Tongues	12
Holding Hams for Cure	12
REFRIGERATION—Figuring Insulation	15
Ice by Direct Expansion	15
MEAT SPECIALTIES—A Meal in α Can	13
RETAIL—Profits for Dealer in Ground Meat	40
TODAY AND YESTERDAY-Meat Packing 40 Years Ago	37
Events of 25 Years Ago	37
News of Today3	7, 38

Classified Advertisements will be found on page 46.

Index to Advertisers will be found on page 48.

IN Every ISSUE

MARKETS-P	age	Po	ige
Provisions and Lard	23	Hides and Skins	31
Tallows and Greases	27	Livestock Markets	32
Vegetable Oils	29	Closing Markets	30
MARKET PRICES			
Chicago Markets	42	Cash and Future Prices	25
New York Markets	44	Hides and Skins Prices	30
PROCESSING PROBLEMS	12	CHICAGO NEWS	37
REFRIGERATION NOTES	15	NEW YORK NEWS	38
FINANCIAL1	1,41	RETAIL SECTION	40

Do You Use This Style?
This is a Mechanical Mixture,
Not Uniform

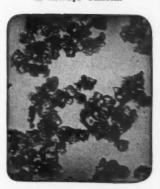


2

0

oner

This is Prague Powder
Is Always Uniform



Prague Powder Enlarged to 250 Times Its Natural Size



First—a Boiled Sterilized Pickle

Second—PRAGUE POWDER a fused nitrate and nitrite cure. There is no cure like it. There can be no imitators. Common Salt mixtures are not in the same class. They are not uniform. Prague Powder is always uniform.

PRAGUE POWDER

"A Safe, Fast Cure"

PRAGUE POWDER fills a long-felt need. A quick dissolving ingredient is better than slow melting ingredients like "rocks" or sizable grains.



PRAGUE POWDER has all the curing elements combined in each particle and dissolves quickly, creating a lasting bloom on the lean of the meats, leaving no bit-

terness and no burning.

Meets B. A. I. Requirements

AN ALL-PURPOSE CURE HAM-BACON-SAUSAGE

Always Uniform—Analysis Never Varies

Sweet Pickle Cure |

50 gals. Water 86 lbs. Salt 133/4 lbs. Prague Powder 15 lbs. Sugar

Curing Time

Boned Hams for boiling—7 to 10 days
Hams for smoking—18 to 21 days
Picnics for boiling—5 to 7 days
Picnics for smoking—10 to 14 days
Sweet Pickle Bacon—3 to 5 days
Sweet Pickle Butts—3 to 5 days

Perfect for Dry Cure Bacon Butts and Canadian Bacon

A rich, ripe flavor and the color holds

Rub meat thoroughly—pack tightly

Cure—6- to 8-lb. pieces 8 to 10 days

> 12- to 16-lb. pieces 15 to 16 days

Wash Lightly and Smoke

Every Packer Who Uses "PRAGUE POWDER" Praises It

The Griffith Laboratories

1415 West 37th Street, Chicago, Illinois

Canadian Office and Factory at 1 Industrial St., Leaside, Toronto 12, Ontario

ere's a line of Dry Sausage

that is really

COMPLETE

Very few dry sausage houses, indeed, offer a full and complete line. The Circle E Provision Co. is one that does.

In this industry, firms handling the Circle E line have a distinct advantage in that purchasing, bookkeeping, shipments, records, etc., are simplified.

Then too, the quality of Circle E products is of the business-building variety. Reorders follow sales as naturally as night follows day.

Established a great many years, Circle E success is founded upon the success of our customers with Circle E products.

It will pay you to get full details. Write today.

Attractive Offer to Jobbers and Distributors

Even a quality line must provide a fair profit if it deserves handling and sales effort. Circle E offers an arrangement and prices which will please you. Send today for facts and prices.

PRODUCTS

E Gothaer

E H/C Summer

Thuringer H/C

Summer

B/C Salami

(all grades)

E Milan

Crescent Milan

E Peperoni

E Prosciutti

E Capacola

Capacola, Dolce

E Alpino

E Genoa

Crescent Brand Genoa

E Sicilian

E Export Nola

Circle E Provision Company

UNION STOCK YARDS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Provisional Provisioner

Volume 94

THE MAGAZINE OF THE

Number 2

Meat Packing and Allied Industries

JANUARY 11, 1936

HIGH COURT Invalidates AAA

Decision Wipes Out Processing Tax and Eliminates Production Control

FEDERAL REGULATION of hog production and taxation of pork processing was brought to an abrupt end on January 6, 1936, with the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court that the AAA was unconstitutional.

The welfare of the meat packing industry—which had seen its supply of raw materials dwindle and its costs increase under the AAA—was immeasurably affected by this ruling.

In a 6 to 3 decision in the Hoosac Mills case the high court held the AAA unconstitutional because it invaded state rights in seeking to control farm production. Farm benefits as well as processing taxes are apparently illegal under the ruling.

The majority of the court declared that regulation of farm production is not within the power of the federal government and that Congress may not use taxation or other of its powers to accomplish this, or purchase adherence to such a program. The court's stand was believed to invalidate contracts with farmers.

Can't Tax for Control

The government had tried to narrow the issue to the validity of processing taxes but the court looked beyond this and laid down rules governing the right of Congress to use its taxing power to regulate commerce and production within the states. The decision was one of the most important ever rendered by the court.

Laying the adjustment act beside the constitution of the United States, the high court decided it was not compatible with principles of the country's fundamental law.

ner

"The act invades the rights of the states," said Justice Roberts in giving the court's decision. "It is a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers of the federal government. The tax, the appropriation of funds raised, and the direction of their disbursement . . . are but means to an unconstitutional end."

The court struck at government by subterfuge, saying, "Congress cannot, under the pretext of executing delegated power, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the federal government."

Power to Coerce or Destroy

Answering the government argument that regulation was voluntary, the court decided the producer could not freely accept or reject regulation. "The power to confer or withhold unlimited benefits is the power to coerce or destroy."

Even if the plan were one of voluntary cooperation it would stand no better so far as federal power was concerned, the court declared. "At best it is a scheme for purchasing with federal funds submission to federal regulation of a subject reserved to the states."

Every branch of industry in the United States might be regulated; every business group seek benefits for itself under the theory of the AAA, the court pointed out. The independence of the states would be obliterated and the United States con-

verted into a strong central government with uncontrolled police power. No such powers were granted to the federal government in the general welfare clause or other parts of the constitution, the court pointed out.

So sweeping was the court's judgment, so painstaking its demonstration of the impossibility of federal regulation of production under the constitution, that some observers believe it possible that no new structure can be raised from the broken foundations of the AAA.

The Minority Opinion

The dissenting minority of the court, in an opinion read by Justice Stone, held that the AAA was constitutional; the levying of taxes and expenditure of money in aid of farmers within the power of Congress to provide for the general welfare. It pointed out that appeal for removal of unwise laws from the statute books lies not to the courts but to ballots and processes of democratic government.

The minority warned, "Interpretation of our great charter of government which proceeds on any assumption that responsibility for preservation of our institutions is the exclusive concern of any one of the three branches of government . . . is far more likely, in the long run, 'to obliterate the constituent members' of 'an indestructible union of indestructible states' than the frank recognition that language, even of a constitution, may mean what it says: That the power to tax and spend includes the power to relieve a nation-wide economic maladjustment by conditional gifts of money."

Government Halts Activities

Immediately following the rendering of the decision the administration moved to halt virtually all AAA operations. The Treasury Department announced formally that no further pro-

cessing taxes would be collected and that "for the present" no checks would be issued either for benefit payments or for AAA administrative expenses.

President Roosevelt said that authorization for an appropriation to carry out payments on AAA contracts made in good faith on 1935 crops would be asked of Congress. He also indicated in his Jackson Day address that "the attainment of justice and prosperity for American agriculture remains an immediate and constant objective of my administration." He characterized the decision and the minority opinion as "two of the most momentous opinions ever rendered in a case before the Supreme Court of the United States."

Attitude of Congressional Leaders

Congressional leaders were of the opinion that new legislation would be drafted and Senator McNary of Oregon said that his bill, embodying the export debenture, the equalization fee and the domestic allotment plan was being whipped into shape for early introduction. No processing taxes and no curtailment of production would be embodied in this bill, the senator said, but it would seek to give the farmer the full benefit of the tariff on farm products and would have as a fundamental purpose the export of surpluses.

Representative Jones, chairman of the house committee on agriculture, said: "We think that an appropriation will be necessary to discharge the government's moral obligation to the farmers on contracts entered into before the decision."

Other congressmen were of the opinion that there would be no adjournment of Congress until some farm program is worked out.

Secretary Wallace's Views

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace expressed the fear that the passing of the AAA may result eventu-

ally in a return of 1932 conditions for agriculture. In his regularly scheduled radio broadcast this week, he said:

"We hope that the immediate effect of the Supreme Court decision on farm prices will not be serious. Exactly what the effects will be six or nine months hence, it is impossible to say. Concerning the long-time effects, it is easier to reach an opinion."

To Plan New Agricultural Program

A conference of farm leaders was called to meet in Washington on January 10 and 11 to confer on the preparation of a new agricultural program, in cooperation with Secretary Wallace and AAA Administrator Chester C. Davis.

Three possibilities are reported as under consideration to replace the demolished AAA. They are:

- 1. Organization of 48 state AAA's financed by federal grants.
- Payment of subsidies to farmers for "proper use" of land and not for crop reduction.
- 3. Adoption of some form of the old domestic allotment plan as a temporary measure.

Proposals for a constitutional amendment were heard. Senator Costigan, of Colorado, pointed out that "unless convinced that other early action will more definitely serve the public good," he will press for action on his amendment to the constitution to give Congress the right to regulate agricultural production, and business and industry as well.

Reaction of Agricultural Leaders

la de c

in co or the

e

tl

tl uri ai oi pe mi de

01

Among leaders of agricultural organizations, Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that "if the constitution in its present form makes it impossible for all groups to enjoy economic equality, steps will be taken immediately to amend the constitution."

On the other hand, Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, said that the Grange "will not favor a constitutional amendment except as a last resort."

Charles A. Ewing, president of the National Livestock Marketing Association, with something over 300,000 members sending livestock to the principal markets of the country, said:

"We must now develop a long time program that is legally and economically sound, which will adjust the relationships of agriculture to itself, to other enterprise, to the government, and to our foreign trade. Such a program should contemplate far less gov-

NEW HOME OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The momentous decision handed down by the court this week declaring the Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional was one of the early decisions rendered in the new home of the court. For the first time in the history of this country, the Supreme Court of the United States has a home of its own, being housed previously in the United States Capitol.





THE SUPREME COURT.

Members of the high court who handed down a 6 to 3 decision wiping out the Agricultural Adjustment Act. First row, left to right, are Justices Brandeis, Van Devanter, Chief Justice Hughes, and Justices McReynolds and Sutherland. Rear Justice Roberts who read the decision, and Justices Butler, Stone and Cardozo. Dissenting from the majority opinion were Justices Brandeis, Stone and Cardozo.

ernment control of the industry leaving largely with organized groups of producers, engaged in dealing with the commodity, the task of carrying it into successful operation."

for aled fect arm ctly nine say. t is

was anuepaprotary hes-

AA's
mers
for
e old
rary
end-

n. of

con-

nore

will

the ducwell.

ers

or-

resi-

reau

stitu-

im-

eco-

aken

tion."

aber,

said

con-

alast

f the

socia-

mem-

ncipal

omic-

e re-

elf, to

ment.

a pro-

gov-

OURT.

own by

Agricul-

al was

in the

supreme nome of in the

Questions Before Meat Packers

Meat packers, many of whom won injunctive relief from processing tax collection during the spring and summer of 1935, have followed closely the progress of the Hoosac Mills case through the courts. While the Supreme Court decision settled the question of AAA constitutionality and killed the processing tax, it left many questions still unanswered. Some of these are:

1. The fate of the processing tax money for which bonds were posted or which was deposited in escrow after the granting of injunctions. Millions of dollars are involved in these deposits. The Department of Justice has ordered the disposition of such funds held up until the Supreme Court rules in the rice millers' case involving the AAA amendments. Some legal observers are of the opinion that release of the bonds posted before amendments were passed may be simple but that recovery of deposited funds will be complicated.

2. Possible action of producer or other groups to obtain a share of the funds in escrow.

3. Fate of hog processing taxes already paid, which total approximately \$225,000,000.

4. Supply of hogs in months to come. Effects of the AAA will not disappear rapidly as it seems probable that hog supplies can not be built up to normal for some time, even if there is no further interference with natural tendencies.

5. Future administration farm policies.

What Packer Leaders Think

Gratification is expressed by meat packers at the passing of the serious handicaps imposed by the act in the form of processing taxes and the limitation of raw material supplies. Had not the Supreme Court taken this action many meat packers would have been forced into liquidation, T. Henry Foster, president of John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., said in commenting on the decision:

"The decision of the Supreme Court on the AAA was not unexpected," Mr. Foster said. "Its effect, therefore, has already been more or less discounted by those taxpayers on whose shoulders the burden has fallen, most of whom to protect themselves from these assessments obtained injunctions restraining federal collectors from collecting the tax.

"Had it not been possible to obtain these injunctions, many meat packers would have been forced into liquidation, their plants either seized and operated by the government, or closed with resulting unemployment and tremendous damage to producers deprived of their natural markets for livestock.

"Over a period of months, the cost price of hogs, plus the processing tax of about \$5 a head, has made it impossible to process pork and sell the product at prices which returned even cost to the processor. Such profits as packers have been able to make since the tax was increased to \$2.25 per hundred pounds live weight have come chiefly from other lines than pork, and specialties which could absorb the tax.

"Only a few packing concerns, possibly not over eight or ten, could long withstand this drain on their resources; many have actually been on the verge of bankruptcy. In July last year I personally called on Secretary Wallace in Washington and pointed this situation out to him. But he was disinclined to be alarmed and offered no hope for any decrease in the tax rate, or relief of any kind.

"Considering the need for agriculture, it is most unfortunate that attempts to restore prices to any predetermined parity should have fallen afcul the Constitution of the United States. . . .

"No real, lasting relief for agriculture can come until government officials and Congress realize that short cuts, special privileges, unconstitutional legislation and ignoring of natural laws only delay the return of agriculture

Week ending January 11, 1936

to the desired parity position instead of hastening it to the satisfied and prosperous position which it is entitled to."

Thomas E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Wilson & Co., said that "the decision of the Supreme Court today should have a very wholesome effect upon the livestock and packing industry as it apparently clears up the uncertainty that has existed for several months past. Many packers early last year began to doubt the validity of the processing taxes. Having the matter finally settled is bound to be helpful to all the interests concerned—the producer, the packer, the wholesaler, and the consumer."

Decision Helpful to All

In Phoenix, Ariz., to appear before western stockmen at the meeting of the American National Livestock Association this week, R. H. Cabell, president of Armour and Company, said that in his opinion the decision of the Supreme Court was a wise one. "It was expected and will have a wholesome effect on trade. Conditions all over the courtry will improve. In all probability it will cheapen food, thus helping all classes of persons. I would not care to offer further comment until I have had opportunity to read the court's decision and study the opinion, but I am sure it will be helpful to the entire nation."

Charles E. Collins, president of the American National Livestock Association said, "It makes us feel good. You know the AAA did not govern directly the cattle business, but it was the next step due. Some of these New Deal laws have worked out all right, but the cattlemen don't want any AAA regulation in their business. Our biggest troubles are government regulation of our business and we don't want more of it."

Speaking from the distribution side, R. W. Doe, Oakland, Calif., vice-president of Safeway Stores, Inc., said that from the standpoint of his own organization it would mean considerable reduction in operation costs. "There will be a reduction in overhead from the complicated bookkeeping required in maintaining the records necessary to recover processing tax charges and similar items. The full effect of the decision may not be known for several days, but it appears that it will mean a lowering of costs on some of the nation's food supply."

Text of the Decision

Except for an introductory section outlining the act, the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the AAA was delivered by Mr. Justice Roberts as follows:

"The United States presented a claim to the respondents as receivers of the Hoosac Mills corporation for processing and floor taxes on cotton levied under sections 9 and 16 of the act. The receivers recommended that the claim be disallowed. The District court found the taxes valid and ordered them paid. "Upon appeal the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the order. The judgment under review was entered prior (Continued on page 17.)

> S 19

> pr

19

ma

tu

ad

pr

tre

tio

pr

801

Ar

Pe

tio

ph

po

an

cee

\$2,

\$3,

sui

gre

am

833

ing

the

the

ure

Mr

imp

tha

ing

cor

_i

use

me

nat

sho

ern

pla

the

spe

We

Future of Cattle Business Discussed at Convention

THE convention of the American National Livestock Association, held at Phoenix, Ariz., January 7-9, 1936, was the largest in the history of the industry, with more than 1,700 in attendance.

Interest in matters of vital importance to producers, such as government regulation, the Canadian reciprocity treaty, Argentine sanitary agreement, which would admit Argentine beef to the United States and open doors to the danger of foot-and-mouth disease, stimulated attendance and discussion.

Charles H. Collins, of Colorado, retiring president of the association, in his address said that agriculture and ranching had been upset ever since the war, due 90 per cent to the agitation of the leaders of farm organizations and demagogue politicians who have held out hope to farmers and ranchers that the government would restore their so-called war-time prosperity.

Producer Must Help Himself

"The only remedy I know is for a nation to guarantee that equal rights and justice shall prevail for all, with special privilege to none. When that is done then it is up to the individual or corporation, and if during periods of prosperity they do not set aside a reserve for times of depression, then they are bound to fall." He expressed the belief that lack of success in farming and ranching is due almost entirely to the individual himself and to the inevitable laws of nature.

Addresses by R. H. Cabell, president, Armour and Company, on "World Meat Consumption"; B. F. McCarthy, senior marketing specialist, U. S. Bureau Agricultural Economics, on "Progress of Federal Beef Grading"; R. W. Doe, Safeway Stores, Inc., on "Beef Merchandising"; R. C. Pollock, on "Work of National Livestock and Meat Board" were features. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson defended AAA plans and was given courteous hearing in face of unanimous opposition of livestock men to most new deal policies.

Ask Industry Protection

Resolutions were adopted opposing reciprocal trade treaties which penalize domestic producers and which are made without ratification by the United States Senate; opposing ratification of the Argentine sanitary agreement and demanding retention of present embargo on imports of meat from countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists; demanding protection for domestic

fats and oils against imported products and endorsing Kleburg bill for 10c tax on oleomargarine not made entirely from domestic fats; demanding excise tax on foreign fats and oils edible or inedible; deploring bill introduced in Congress this week by dairy interests for 5c tax on all oleomargarine; opposing Capper-Hope-Wearin bills to curtail freedom of marketing of livestock; favoring 6c tariff on green cattle hides, kips and calfskins; endorsing work of National Livestock and Meat Board and National Livestock Loss Prevention Board.

A special resolution introduced by Elmer Brock of Wyoming was adopted instructing the legislative committee to investigate central market conditions such as those cited by Frank A. Hunter, chairman of the board of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in his 1935 convention address. Mr. Hunter called attention at that time to the wide spread which frequently occurs in the price of cattle marketed on Monday and those marketed later in the week and suggested that some plan be made whereby only a narrow daily price fluctuation would be possible. He expressed the belief that the situation should be explained to the producer, the commission man and to the U.S. Department of Agriculutre and through combined effort something could be done that would not only wipe out wide fluctua-tion in livestock prices but in meat prices as well.

Want Compulsory Grading

The only contested resolution was that endorsing compulsory beef grading and instructing the legislative committee to draft bill for introduction in Congress making beef grading compulsory in interstate trade. A substitute resolution calling for further conference with the Institute of American Meat Packers was defeated by a large majority. Beef producers believe compulsory grading will increase value of their livestock by compelling exact labeling.

The association is better organized and financed and in a more aggressive attitude than ever before. Albert K. Mitchell, Albert, N. Mex., was elected president for the coming year, with Hubbard Russell, California; Frank S. Brice, Arizona; Fred Hobart, Texas; J. Elmer Brock, Wyoming; and Tom Jones, South Dakota, vice presidents.

During the convention the Toyrea Packing Co. was host at a great barbecue and meat exhibition, serving three thousand people.

Armour Maintains Tonnage and Earnings in 1935

SALES of Armour and Company for the fiscal year ended November 2, 1935, totaled \$683,000,000, with a net profit of \$9,349,000, after depreciation, interest, taxes and other charges. This profit was approximately 1%c per dollar of sales. Dollar volume of sales showed an increase of 21 per cent while tonnage was 3 per cent less than in 1934.

of adg-

S

n

ucts

tax

rely

ccise

d in

op-

live-

attle

Meat Pre-

l by

pted

ee to

nter.

itute

1935

alled

wide

the

and

and

made

fluc-

essed

ld be

nmis-

ment

bined

that

ctua-

meat

was

grad-

comon in

mpul-

titute

rence Meat

ma-

mpul-

their

eling.

nized

essive

rt K.

lected

with

nk S.

as; J.

Tom

ovrea

t bar-

erving

sioner

its.

to

Net working capital declined during the year from \$114,000,000 to approximately \$113,200,000, due to expenditures during year in the acquisition of additional packing plants and other properties. Shortage of hogs and a trend toward "territorial decentralization of packing operations" is stated by president R. H. Cabell as the reason for these acquisitions.

Trend Toward Decentralization

"We bought packing plants at Mason City, South St. Paul, Memphis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Brooklyn and Peoria and we rehabilitated and reopened our plants at Tifton, Ga., and Hamilton, Ont. We also acquired additional oil mills at Jackson and Memphis, Tenn.," Mr. Cabell said in his report to stockholders.

Cash on hand at the beginning of new fiscal year is listed at \$14,437,076.60 and inventories of products and supplies at \$92,457,081.03. Earnings exceeded dividends by approximately \$2,327,000 with surplus credits of about \$400,000 while surplus charges were \$3,276,000, resulting in a decrease in surplus of \$549,000. Surplus charges grew out of the premium and unamortized discount on retired bonds.

Tax Cash in Escrow

Company's processing taxes on hogs amounted to \$9,791,172 of which \$7,756,-833.62 is cash deposited in escrow, pending decision on the constitutionality of the tax.

"The livestock and meat industry is the nation's greatest business as measured in the dollar value of its output," Mr. Cabell said in his report. "It is all important, too, for the further reason that meat provides a means of converting most of the principal farm crops—corn, oats, hay, forage crops and grass—into commodities which people can use. The successful conduct of the meat packing business is essential to national prosperity and the industry should have the assistance and helpful cooperation of federal and state governments.

"It is encouraging to report that the plans of the federal government call for an increase in hog production during the current year. National recovery is undoubtedly under way and it will be speeded up as we return to a realization that all wealth comes from the soil and that prosperity rests on an abundant production and efficient distribution."

Consolidated income and surplus statement for the 53 weeks ended November 2, 1935, for Armour and Company, including Armour and Company of Delaware, the North American Provision Co. and their subsidiaries:

Result before depreciation, interest charges, contributions to pension fund and provi-

sion for federal incomes taxes Provision for de-	\$22,421,701.56
preciation	5,378,716.81
Interest charges	\$17,042,984.75 5,209,659.87
Contributions to	\$11,838,324.88
pension fund	600,000.00
Provision for fed-	\$11,233,324.88
eral income taxes	1,884,646.75
Net result Credit from purchase and retirement of	\$ 9,848,678.13
bonds	29,171.71
Surplus—at beginning	\$ 9,377,849.84
of period	49,554,147.75
	\$58,931,997.59

(Continued on page 41.)

Hog Scarcity Reduces 1935 Net Earnings of Morrell

DESPITE an increase in total dollar sales during 1935, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., had the lowest net earnings in ten years, T. Henry Foster, president, announced.

For year ending November 2, 1935, total sales were \$72,526,144.02 with net profits of \$338,595.38, equal to 88 cents per share, or less than ½ cent per dollar of sales.

During the year processing taxes were approximately 13 times as much as all other taxes combined. Of the \$6,900,780.00 in taxes paid or accrued during the year, \$6,427,479.01 were for processing. Of this amount \$3,586,677.36 were withheld by the company and charged against current liabilities pending settlement of the AAA suit. An additional \$100,000.00 has been placed in escrow.

Hog Scarcity Prominent Factor

Current liabilities at the end of the fiscal year were \$5,331,223.08 against current assets of \$13,301,228.78 of which \$3,072,479.01 was in cash and British Government securities. Inventories of product, raw materials, livestock, etc., were valued at \$7,027,100.93. Dividends paid totaled \$1,388,512.80 which when deducted from surplus, including net profit for 1935, left a balance in surplus of \$1,927,401.66. Commenting upon the earnings report, Mr. Foster said:

"The disappointing performance for the period was primarily due to the much reduced supply of hogs available to the meat packing industry. This livestock situation affected us in two ways.

"First, because of the low tonnage, our unit costs were materially increased. Secondly, selling margins were disturbed by the consumer resistance which developed to higher meat prices. Such price increases naturally followed

the rise in hog prices growing out of the reduced supply. The rise in hog prices from November, 1934, to August, 1935, was more than 100 per cent and was relatively the largest advance on record during a single marketing year.

"Apparently the downward trend in hog production which began in the Fall of 1933 ended last spring and increases are in prospect for 1936 and 1937. Another factor in the outlook which is favorable," Mr. Foster concluded, "is the likelihood of further gains in consumer purchasing power in the coming year."

Profit and Loss Statement

Consolidated profit and loss statement for the company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year follows:

Net sales (all Com-

panies) Operating profit of all		\$7	2,526,144.02
Companies (including			
restoration of inven-			
tory reserve of			
\$250,000.00 charged			
to earnings in 1933)			
after deducting all			
expenses including			
repairs and mainte-			
nance of properties.			
but before provid-			
ing for depreciation, capital stock and			
local taxes, interest charges, and Federal			
income taxes\$1	459 070 90		
Miscellaneous income.			1,473,645.42
miscentaneous meome.	20,009.10		1,413,010.42
Deduct:			
Provision for depre-			
ciation\$	584,851.17		
Federal capital stock and local taxes	005 500 40		
Interest charges	295,789.19 66,909.22		947,549,58
_	00,000.22		011,010.00
Net profit (all Com-			
panies) before pro-			
viding for Federal income tax			526,095.84
Federal income tax		4	187,500.46
			201,000.20
Net profit for year (all			
Companies) on above			338,595,38
basis		\$	338,090.38

Practical Points for the Trade

Handling Beef Tongues

Beef tongues have been a popular item in many retail stores recently. A new method of encasing them has aided their sale in many instances. A packer writes:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

Can you tell us how beef tongues are cut and cured? We have noticed that some packers are putting tongues into manufactured casings, making an attractive product. Can you give us some information on this?

Tongues which are to be placed in manufactured casings are prepared in manner described in latter part of this article except that they are not pumped in curing. Cured tongues are cooked for about two hours and skinned. They are not dipped in cold water as this increases the moisture. Tip end of the tongue is folded over with top on outside. Where these folds come together the tongues should be scraped well—they adhere better and make a perfect piece when sliced.

They are then stuffed into 2\%x12 or 13 in. manufactured casings, using butt stuffer, and smoked to any color and flavor desired. Preliminary general practice in cutting and curing tongues is as follows:

Tongues should not be cut or scored in handling. The fell should be kept intact in removing tongue so that fatty portions of tongue will be protected, as they are included in long-cut tongue. Fell should not be broken in washing tongue.

After tongue is removed from head and washed it is hung by gullet end on special tongue rack. It may be hung by gullet end and fell which will give product a plump appearance. In some plants the tongue is laid on an adjustable form. This method is believed to produce a better-shaped product. After hanging the tongue is drained and chilled at a temperature of 38 degs. Fahr. for 12 to 24 hours. After chilling the tongue is ready for trimming.

Long-cut tongues.—A long-cut tongue is made from the rough tongue by cutting out all but 1½ in. of bone, trimming off all ragged edges and both fat and lean on sides and butt of tongue and fell on the bottom. Fat on the bottom is smoothed up and edges bevelled. Three rings of trachea are left on.

Short-cut tongues.—A short-cut tongue is made from rough tongue by trimming off all portions, as in long-cut, and in addition cutting off tongue root back of bones and on a slight slant to bottom of tongue so as to keep meat below gullet on tongue. This removes trachea but leaves on the soft palate.

Canner tongues.—Canner tongues are

short-cut tongues with all fat on base and root, glands and soft palate removed, leaving only lean on base of tongue and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. of bone. After tongue is parboiled for canning this bone is removed as it can be done at that time with less waste.

Before curing it is customary to soak tongues in a strong pickle solution over night. This makes it possible to clean tongue of any saliva or coating which may have formed on the surface. Tongues are then lightly rubbed with fine salt, pumped with pickle and placed in cure. A salt solution of 70 degs. strength is used and 30 lbs. of sugar and 10 lbs. of sodium nitrate are added to each 100 gals. of pickle. Tongues are packed loosely and overhauled at 5, 10 and 15 days. They are cured in 30 days.

Do you use this page to get your questions answered?

What Is Boiled Ham Shrinkage Cost?

Certain costs in making boiled hams vary directly as the value of the product varies.

Chief among these is the cost of shrinkage.

Anyone who figures costs, particularly for the purpose of arriving at selling prices, must keep this factor in mind.

This shrinkage item must be EXPRESSED in cents per pound but must be FIGURED from the value of the raw material used.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER has compiled a table to assist the packer in approximating the cost of shrinkage in the production of boiled hams. This gives the different percentages of shrinkages and at different value levels. Subscribers may have this table by filling out and sending in the following coupon, accompanied by a 10c stamp. In large quantities, please write for prices.

The National Provisioner:
Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me reprint on "How to
Figure Shrinkage Cost in Making Boiled
Hams."

Name	,								*			*	*							
Street																				
Ola-																				

Enclosed find a 10c stamp.

Holding Hams For Cure

=

in

SO

su

po

ag

ca

me

ex

me

hi

po

an

in

pr

eff

ac

no

co

his

con

ho

he

ot

va

no

OW

ha

PR

the

an

be

ar

tio

W

A Southern packer whose hog supply runs short in summer, just when he needs hams for smoking and curing, wants to know if he can hold hams from winter kill until summer. He asks:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

Our hog kill is short in the summer when we do not have enough hams for curing and smoking. Can we put hams into the freezer now and throughout the winter and hold them until summer? Our freezer runs from 8 to 12 degs. above zero Fahr.

Properly frozen and stored hams can be held for 6 months although the usual period is about 3 months. If held for the longer time the first hams going into storage should be the first hams out in May and June.

It would not be safe to attempt to freeze hams at 8 to 12 degs. above zero. They should be wrapped to prevent freezer burn and frozen at 10 to 15 degs. below zero. They can then be stored at about 10 degs. above. The very highest storage temperature should be 15 above. The difficulty with the latter temperature is that the freezer is likely to be higher at certain points.

Handling Viscera Fat

A Southwestern packer wants to know how to handle gut slime and fat from viscera. He writes:

Editor THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER:

What is the best method of catching and saving gut slime and fat from viscera as they are stripped?

Fatting is one operation and sliming another. When a quantity of guts have been fatted they are turned and slimed. In small plants where fatting is done by hand, the operation is performed on a slanting board, fat removed being deposited in a pail. Hand sliming is also done on a slanting board and the slime caught in a pail.

If slime and fat are drained into a tank of water, the tank should be connected to a trap. This will catch all solids. Contents of trap should be dipped out at frequent intervals.

Slime should not be drained to sewer, as it is sticky and will eventually clog the drain. It usually is disposed of in rendering tank.

YIELDS OF PORK CUTS

Do you know what any cut of pork should yield, based on various live and dressed weights? Tables give you this information instantly in chapter 5 of "PORK PACKING," The National Provisioner's latest book.

Meat Specialties

Items That Should Increase Volume of Sales When Added to the Standard Line of Meats

re

ply

he ing,

n we

and

sum-

bove

can

sual

for

oing

ams

t to

oove

pre-

0 to

n be

The

ould

the ezer

ints.

at

fat

l sav-

y are

slim-

guts

and

tting

per-

re-

Hand

oard

nto a

con-

h all

d be

ewer.

clog

of in

pork

e and

u this

5 of

Pro-

ioner

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Packers and sausage manufacturers are always looking for new items to add to the line to attract dealer and consumer interest. This accounts for the remarkable development in production of meat loaves and other specialties with both eye and appetite appeal which has characterized the meat trade in recent years.

This column will report from time to time news of such items and experience of meat manufacturers in developing them.

ANOTHER MEAT COMBINATION

The packer's best excuse for producing quality canned meats is that there is an economic need for them.

The can offers the possibility for something more than a reserve food supply. It gives the housewife the opportunity not only to stock her pantry against unforeseen food needs, but also a convenience and an ease in meal preparation which she can be taught to appreciate, and of which she will take advantage if offered canned meat products that please her.

Many factors are working to increase canned meat consumption. One is the more constructive attitude of packer executives toward the canning department. Experience of packers with soups and canned corned beef hash of high quality has demonstrated the possibilities for canned meat volume and profits. Today, materials are being selected with the greatest care and processed under rigid control to produce economical, wholesome and palatable foods.

Merchandising New Items

Behind these quality products are being put advertising and merchandising efforts to build good will and consumer acceptance. If these activities did nothing more, they should convince the consumer that the packer believes in his products and is willing to risk a considerable investment in assuring the housewife that she will find them to her liking.

New canned products of merit are being placed on the market frequently —meats and meats in combination with other foods—to give the housewife a variety of dishes as palatable and nourishing as she could prepare in her own kitchen.

Beef and Vegetables

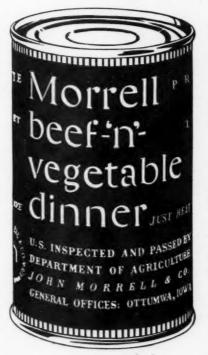
Many of these new canned products have been described in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER from time to time. Among them are spaghetti and meat balls, beef and kidney stew, chicken a la king, beefsteak and onions, chicken tamales, liver and onions, etc. Some of these are included in Kingan & Co's. international line recently described.

The newest canned meat product to

be announced is from the canning department of John Morrell & Co. It is composed of lean beef, diced potatoes, carrots, tomatoes and brown gravy, seasoned with onions. It has been given the name of "Beef-'N'-Vegetable Dinner." Intensive merchandising effort is being put behind it.

Milwaukee, Syracuse, N. Y., and Dallas, Tex., were chosen for test campaigns. The product was offered in these cities last June as an aid to housewives in hot weather meal preparation. The fact was stressed in the advertising that the dinner makes an ideal hot meal requiring only a few minutes heating before serving.

Response in these cities was so gratifying that before the end of the summer production had been expanded and sales extended to every section of the country. It has now become one of the



MEAL IN A CAN.

Introduced last summer, this new Morrell product made of lean beef, diced potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, onions and brown gravy, has attained nation-wide distribution. It is ready to serve after heating.

company's best selling lines. The product is packed in 1-lb. and family-size cans. The former makes a meal for two or three people. The latter is sufficient for as many as four or five.

TRIMMING OFF THE PROFITS

Do your men trim the profits off your pork loins? Read chapter 6 of "PORK PACKING," The National Provisioner's latest book.

Recent Patents

New Devices Relating to the Meat and Allied Industries on Which U. S. Patents Have Been Granted.

Meat Skinner.—George A. Kelly, Baltimore, Md. In this machine a drum, on which is a means for holding the meat, and a stationary knife form the principal units. Shafts on which drum is mounting and meat holding device are eccentrically connected so that latter may be brought into intimate contact with drum immediately it is rotated. Granted December 10, 1935.

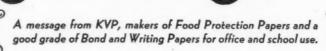
Margarine and Method of Manufacture.
—Adrian D. Joyce, Cleveland, assignor to Durkee Famous Foods, Inc., Elmhurst, N. Y. This is a method of making margarine from a margarine base of components selected from edible oils and fats substantially free from milk solids, by congealing the base to a precooled uncrystalized form and incorporating a milk component. Granted December 17, 1935. No. 2,024,647.

Gelatin Product and Method of Making.—Chester H. Epstein, Highland Park, Ill., and R. Gotthoffer, Grayslake, Ill., assignors to Grayslake Gelatin Co., Grayslake, Ill. In a method of manufacturing gelatin from pig skins, the step which consists in acidulating the skins with one or more organic acids in conjunction with one or more organic salts of the group of organic acids consisting of tartaric and citric acids, then hydrolyzing. Granted December 17, 1925. No. 2,024,683.

Hog Scalding.—Harry H. McKee and Levi S. Paddock, Chicago, Ill., assignors, by mesne assignments, to Industrial Patents Corp., Chicago, Ill. A device for scalding hog carcasses comprising a soaking vat, a scalding vat adjacent to the soaking vat, means for conveying hogs through both vats and an upwardly inclined table conveyor in the soaking vat to lift carcasses from soaking vat to scalding vat. Entrance of hogs into scalding vat is controlled by mechanical means. Hogs are sprayed as they pass from soaking vat to scalding vat. An automatic ducking attachment is provided on scalding vat. Granted November 12, 1935. No. 2,020,-846

Margarine and Method of Making.— Benjamin R. Harris, Chicago, Ill. A method of treating margarine containing oleaginous and aqueous materials, which comprises incorporating a material formed by partially saponifying a tri-glyceride and partially decreasing the proportion of soap formed. Granted December 17, 1935. No. 2,024,355.







mat

fer bas dat

R

how covereffic get:

que

leas

corl

effic

pan tem and

and

We

1936 - what?

Will Fear and Worry get you down? Don't let them, they are Killers! Wars and rumors of wars are their deadly weapons, political and economic uncertainties their fatal poisons.

You are greater than anything that can happen to you. Faith and Courage will conquer all difficulties.

Go forward, and be strong and very courageous!

KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT COMPANY PARCHMENT (KALAMAZOO COUNTY) MICHIGAN



REFRIGERATION and Air Conditioning



Plant Cooling Notes

For the Meat Employee Who Is Interested in Refrigeration.

FIGURING INSULATION

By W. F. Schaphorst, M.E.

Insulation is being improved continually and made more efficient. New materials and new methods of application are being recommended with increasing frequency. Even cork, some-times referred to as "nature's own insulating material," has been made more efficient by improved manufacturing processes.

With such improvement, the formulas and rules for computing heat transfer must necessarily be changed. Hence, based on comparative performance data, the writer recently developed a new formula for high grade modern cork insulation, as follows:

C = .000333 T + 0.2633.

Where

are

ns.

aith

1Y

NA

ner

C=Thermal conductivity-B.t.u. per sq .ft. per 1 in. of thickness of cork, per deg. Fahr., per hr.

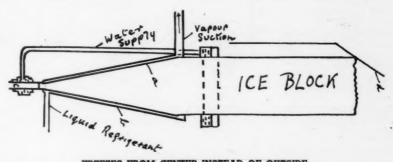
T = Mean temperature, deg. Fahr.

Regarding efficiency of insulation, many users of cork insulation on ammonia, brine lines and elsewhere, seem to think that it is "so good" that it never needs inspection. That belief, however, should be abandoned. Pipe covering in general, even of the less efficient varieties, is usually lucky if it gets any inspection at all. Not long ago I put the question to the chief engineer of a cork insulation manufacturing concern. He replied:

"There is no such thing as too frequent inspection from the manufac-turers' point of view." He said that at least once every year the operating engineer should take a look at the cork insulation. It is important to keep the cork covered and sealed so that moisture will never get in. When thoroughly sealed and kept dry its insulating efficiency can be held at the maximum.

ICE BY DIRECT EXPANSION

A new method of freezing ice, developed in Germany, substitutes direct expansion for brine freezing. The system is entirely automatic in operation and dispenses with can filling, lifting and harvesting machinery. Among the advantages claimed for the new method are the small size of the plant, elimina-



FREEZES FROM CENTER INSTEAD OF OUTSIDE

Ingenious ice making system recently reported placed in successful operation in Germany. A number of important advantages are claimed, including a considerable saving in labor.

tion of brine corrosion, no loss at harvesting, instant starting and stopping and economy in labor costs.

The main feature of the system is a conical freezer can of square section with a polished non-corroding inside surface. It is surrounded by a jacket in which the liquid refrigerant evaporates, the liquid supply being at the bottom and the vapor suction at top of jacket. Ice can is connected at top and bottom to a water tank, a small piston, operating with a slow to-and-fro movement, entering the lower extrem-

During the freezing process the water contained in the can is frozen, and each time the piston raises the cake of ice a free space between block of ice and sides of can is filled with water. This rapidly freezes to the block.

This operation is repeated and a rectangular ice cake emerges from top of can until it is broken off by an inclined plane. The steadily growing core lifts up the broken-off block until it is automatically dumped onto an inclined harvesting platform, size of blocks being regulated by adjusting height of inclined plane.

In the conventional tank system, the ice is formed in the cans from the outside inward, so that as freezing progresses, the transfer of heat between the water and the cold brine is rendered increasingly difficult by the interposed thick layer of ice. In the new system, the latent heat is extracted in a more direct manner, the block being formed by the freezing of successive layers of ice to the core, thus reversing the direction of freezing. Thus, the time required to make a block of ice is materially reduced. It is possible to operate with a higher suction pressure than is ordinarily required with the conventional tank system.

REFRIGERATION NOTES

Ice Delivery Co. has started con-struction of \$25,000 ice and refrigeration plant, Aberdeen, Wash.

Gulf Ice & Cold Storage Co. has established meat curing and cold storage plant, Robertsdale, Ala.

County Commissioners and Probate Judge, Centerville, Ala., passed resolu-tion appropriating \$2,500 to build cold storage plant. Federal government will put up \$22,500 to complete project.

Yuma Ice Delivery, Yuma, Ariz., plans erection of cold storage plant to cost about \$4,000. Plant will be erected in Somerton, Ariz.

Grant & Bruner, 607 Ferguson bldg., Los Angeles, Calif., are planning erection of cold storage plant in northern

Ray City Ice Co., Fitzgerald, Ga., has opened meat curing plant.

City Ice Co., Gainesville, Ga., has added meat curing room, capacity 100,-000 lbs. per season.

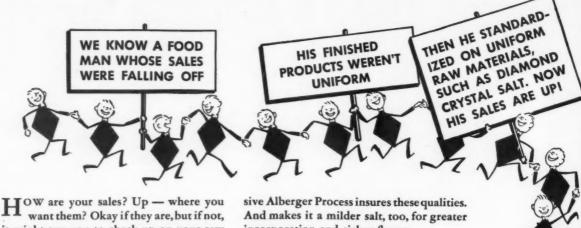
Ottumwa Ice Co., Ottumwa, Ia., has completed new cold storage locker

George Kaiser Packing Co., 81 N. First st., Kansas City, Kans., plans addition to cold storage space.

Payton Packing Co., Tucson, Ariz., is enlarging its refrigeration plant and installing additional equipment.

CHANGE IN FREIGHT HEARING

Shippers' public hearing announced for Jan. 13, 1936, has been postponed to Jan. 28. Time and place of meeting remain as previously published. (See THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER for Dec.



it might pay you to check up on your raw materials-and that of course includes salt.

Now we don't claim that Diamond Crystal Salt is the only clue to mounting sales. But we do say it can be a mighty big factor.

Because Diamond Crystal Salt is always consistently uniform and pure. The excluincorporation and richer flavors.

It's one ingredient you can always count on to be the same - year in and year out. Why not let it help you maintain the allimportant uniformity of your finished products? Diamond Crystal Salt Co., (Inc.), 250 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

genuine H. J.

Mayer Special

Frankfurter,

Bologna, Pork

Sausage (with

and without

sage), Braun-

schweiger Liver,

Summer (Mett-

wurst), Chili

Con Carne,

Rouladen Deli-

catessen. Wonder Pork Sau-

sage Seasonings, New Deal

Lyone Season-

ing and Special

NEVERFAIL

Curing Com-

pound.

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT

UNIFORM IN COLOR...PURITY...DRYNESS...SOLUBILITY...SCREEN ANALYSIS...CHEMICAL ANALYSIS...CHARACTER OF FLAKE



JAMISON Metal-Clad DOORS

protect against fire's ravages, and refrigeration losses.

Completely covered with galvanized steel. Double-locked seams, no solder or exposed nailheads.

Send for Bulletin

JAMISON Cold Storage Door Co.

Hagerstown, Md. U. S. A. Branches in all principal cities

PROVED ND APPROVED



STOP GUESSING about seasoning!



Too many meat packers and sausage manufacturers have spoiled what could have been a good, profitable sausage business — by guessing!

There's no place for guesswork in the blending and mixing of seasoning. Every operation must be accurate. Every measurement must be exact to fraction of an ounce. The strength of individual spices must be tested.

We believe that the seasoning experts in our Company are the best in the business. Our customers tell us that our seasonings do a better seasoning job and cost less to use. And we are positive that MAYER Seasonings will do a better job for you, give a better product that brings more profit, and save your seasoning dollars. We can prove these points!

Write today!

H. J. MAYER & SONS CO.

6819-27 S. Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois CANADIAN PLANT WINDSOR ONTARIO

Page 16

The National Provisioner

"F cont stan tax. mer exci cotte tion which thus "I are

to t

fore

whe have ernr sett clair resp of g the conc pub

a ta

unla

the

suar

a ta fun futi inde call sist tho

effe tur the pen

gle wer the

two

ign era me

W

TEXT OF DECISION

(Continued from page 10.)

to the adoption of the amending act of Aug. 24, 1935, and we are therefore concerned only with original act.

Government's Position

"First. At the outset United States contends that the respondents have no standing to question the validity of the tax. The position is that the act is merely a revenue measure levying, an excise upon the activity of processing cotton—a proper subject for the imposition of such a tax—the proceeds of which go into the federal treasury and thus become available for appropriation for any purpose.

"It is said that what the respondents are endeavoring to do is to challenge the intended use of the money pursuant to congressional appropriation when, by confession, that money will have become the property of the government and the taxpayer will no longer have any interest in it. Massachusetts vs., Mellon, 262 U. S. 447, is claimed to foreclose litigation by the respondents or other taxpayers, as such, looking to restraint of the expenditure of government funds.

"That case might be an authority in the petitioners' favor if we were here concerned merely with a suit by a taxpayer to restrain the expenditure of the public moneys. It was there held that a taxpayer of the United States may

E N

KE

ner

not question expenditures from its treasury on the ground that the alleged unlawful diversion will deplete the public funds and thus increase the burden of future taxation.

Resist Tax as Illegal

"Obviously the asserted interest of a taxpayer in the federal government's funds and the supposed increase of the future burden of taxation is minute and indeterminable.

"But here the respondents who are called upon to pay moneys as taxes resist the exaction as a step in an unauthorized plan. This circumstance clearly distinguishes the case.

"The government in substance and effect asks us to separate the agricultural adjustment act into two statutes, the one levying an excise on processors of certain commodities, the other appropriating the public moneys independently of the first.

"Passing the novel suggestion that two statutes enacted as parts of a single scheme should be tested as if they were distinct and unrelated, we think the legislation now before us is not susceptible of such separation and treatment.

Is Tax Really An Excise?

"The tax can only be sustained by ignoring the avowed purpose and operation of the act, and holding it a measure merely laying an excise upon

Editor's Note: Certain portions of the text of the decision have been italicized by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

the processors to raise revenue for the support of government.

"Beyond cavil the sole object of the legislation is to restore the purchasing power of agricultural products to a parity with that prevailing in an earlier day; to take money from the processor and bestow it upon farmers who will reduce their acreage for the accomplishment of the proposed end, and, meanwhile, to aid these farmers during the period required to bring the prices of their crops to the desired level.

"The tax plays an indispensable part in the plan of regulation. As stated by the agricultural adjustment administrator, it is 'the heart of the law'; a means of 'accomplishing one or both of two things intended to help farmers attain parity prices and purchasing power.'

"A tax automatically goes into effect for a commodity when the Secretary of Agriculture determines that rental or benefit payments are to be made for reduction of production of that commodity. The tax is to cease when rental or benefit payments cease.

Rate Fixed for Price-Raising

"The rate is fixed with the purpose of bringing about crop-reduction and price-raising. It is to equal the difference between the 'current average farm price' and 'fair exchange value.' It may be altered to such amount as will prevent accumulation of surplus stocks.

"If the secretary finds the policy of the act will not be promoted by the levy of the tax for a given commodity, he may exempt it. [Section 11.]

"The whole revenue from the levy is appropriated in aid of crop control; none of it is made available for general governmental use. The entire agricultural adjustment program embodied in title I of the act is to become inoperative when, in the judgment of the President, the national economic emergency ends; and as to any commodity, he may terminate the provisions of the law, if he finds them no longer requisite to carrying out the declared policy with respect to such commodity. [Section 13.1]

Tax Is Means of Control

"The statute not only avows an aim foreign to the procurement of revenue for the support of government, but by its operation shows the exaction laid upon processors to be the necessary means for the intended control of agricultural production.

"In these aspects the tax, so-called, closely resembles that laid by the act of Aug. 3, 1882, entitled 'an act to regulate immigration,' which came before this court in the head money cases, 112 U. S. 580.

"The statute directed that there should be levied, collected and paid a duty of 50 cents for each alien passenger who should come by vessel from a foreign port to one in the United States. Payment was to be made to the collector of the port by the master, owner, consignee or agent of the ship; the money was to be paid into the

treasury, was to be called the immigrant fund, and to be used by the secretary of the treasury to defray the expense of regulating immigration, for the care of immigrants and relieving those in distress, and for the expenses of effectuating the act.

An Earlier Decision

"Various objections to the act were presented. In answering them the court said:

"But the true answer to all these objections is that the power exercised in this instance is not the taxing power. The burden imposed on the ship owner by this statute is the mere incident of the regulation of commerce—of that branch of foreign commerce which is involved in immigration. . . .

"It is true not much is said about protecting the ship owner. But he is the man who reaps the profit from the transaction . . . the sum demanded of him is not, therefore, strictly speaking, a tax or duty within the meaning of the constitution. The money thus raised, though paid into the treasury, is appropriated in advance to the uses of the statute, and does not go to the general support of the government.'

"While there the exaction was sustained as an appropriate element in a plan within the power of congress 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations,' no question was made of the standing of the ship owner to raise the question of the validity of the scheme and consequently of the exaction which was an incident of it.

Exaction Not True Tax

"It is inaccurate and misleading to speak of the exaction from processors prescribed by the challenged act as a tax, or to say that as a tax it is subject to no infirmity.

"A tax, in the general understanding of the term, and as used in the constitution, signifies an exaction for the support of the government. The word has never been thought to connote the expropriation of money from one group for the benefit of another.

"We may concede that the latter sort of imposition is constitutional when imposed to effectuate regulation of a matter in which both groups are interested and in respect of which there is a power of legislative regulation.

"But manifestly no justification for it can be found unless as an integral part of such regulation.

The exaction cannot be wrested out of its setting, denominated an excise for raising revenue and legalized by ignoring its purpose as a mere instrumentality for bringing about a desired end.

Purpose Is To Regulate

"To do this would be to shut our eyes to what all others than we can see and understand. Child labor tax case, 259 U. S. 20, 37.

"We conclude that the act is one regulating agricultural production; that



Adelmann Ham Boilers are made of Cast Aluminum. Tinned Steel, Monel Metal, and Nirosta (Stainless) Steel -the most complete line available

Liberal Trade-in

Your wasteful, obsolete ham boilers may be traded in on new, modern, efficient Adelmann Ham Boilers. Complete trade - in schedules and helpful ham boiling hints are contained in the new Adelmann booklet-"The Modern Method." Send for your copy today!

HAM BOILING EQUIPMENT

for modern packers!



ADELMANN Ham Washer Cleans all types ofretainersquick-er, better, easier. cheaper. Cleans even neglected boilers!





Adelmann Ham Boiling Equipment incorporates all modern features to insure maximum profit from boiled hams.

the

ulat star

the 66

is n

and

stat lect

said

con gra

tain

the

loos

used

calle

that

tion

emb

mus

the

plat

by t

and

We

judg

ples all ing such the or (

repr tion

of ti

the forn

pria

conf

voke leng

squa

46 /

anno the

if SI of j prov

polic

asce latio

trav stitu

duty "T

fede:

what

by t

sary

Wee

"I

Purchases of Adelmann Ham Boilers or equipment may be financed in amounts up to \$2000 thru our bank for periods as long as three years, under the Modernization Credit Plan of the Federal Housing Administration. Ask for details today!



"ADELMANN-THE KIND YOUR HAM MAKERS PREFER"

HAM BOILER CORPORATION

Office and Factory-Port Chester, New York

Chicago Office: 332 S. Michigan Ave.

European Representatives: R. W. Bollans & Co., 6 Stanley St., Liverpool & 12 Bow Lane, London Australian and New Zealand Representatives: Gollin & Co., Pty. Ltd., Offices in Principal Cities Canadian Representative: C. A. Pemberton & Co., Ltd., 189 Church St., Toronto



BLISS POWER LIFT TOP STITCHER

BLISS BOXES

Give you the qualities you want in your Shipping Containers:

- 1. Greatest margin of safety to your goods while in transit.
- 2. Cost less than other types of shipping containers.
- 3. Their light weight reduces freight charges.
- 4. Reinforced corners enable them to withstand stress in storage.
- 5. High advertising value, as they can be effectively printed on all sides.
- 6. Easily and economically assembled and sealed on the Bliss Box Stitcher and Bliss Power Lift Top Stitcher.

BLISS BOXES

and BLISS EQUIPMENT

Are Used by the

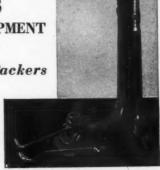
Leading Meat Packers



28 West 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

Bliss, Latham and Boston Wire Stitching Machinery for All Types of Fibre Containers

PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO BOSTON CLEVELAND ST. LOUIS 117 W. Harrison St. 5th and Chestnut Sts. 185 Summer St. 1931 E. 61st St. 2082 Ry. Exch. Bldg. SAN FRANCISCO-LOS ANGELES-SEATTLE Harry W. Brintnall Co.



BOX AND BOTTOM STITCHER

the tax is a mere incident of such regulation and that the respondents have standing to challenge the legality of the exaction.

"It does not follow that as the act is not an exertion of the taxing power and the exaction not a true tax, the statute is void or the exaction uncollectible. For, to paraphrase what was said in the head money cases [supra], if this is an expedient regulation by congress, of a subject within one of its granted powers, 'and the end to be attained is one falling within that power, the act is not void, because within a loose and more extended sense than was used in the constitution,' the exaction is called a tax.

"Second. The government asserts that even if the respondents may question the propriety of the appropriation embodied in the statute their attack must fail because article 1, section 8 of the constitution authorizes the contemplated expenditure of the funds raised by the tax.

Question Is Fundamental

"This contention presents the great and the controlling question in the case. We approach its decision with a sense of our grave responsibility to render judgment in accordance with the principles established for the governance of all three branches of the government.

"There should be no misunderstanding as to the function of this court in such a case. It is sometimes said that the court assumes a power to overrule or control the action of the people's representatives. This is a misconception.

"The constitution is the supreme law of the land ordained and established by the people. All legislation must conform to the principles it lays down.

"When an act of congress is appropriately challenged in the courts as not conforming to the constitutional mandate the judicial branch of the government has only one duty-to lay the article of the constitution which is invoked beside the statute which is challenged and to decide whether the latter squares with the former.

Function of the Court

"All the court does, or can do, is to announce its considered judgment upon the question. The only power it has, if such it may be called, is the power of judgment. This court neither approves nor condemns any legislative

"Its delicate and difficult office is to ascertain and declare whether the legislation is in accordance with, or in contravention of, the provisions of the constitution; and, having done that, its duty ends.

"The question is not what power the federal government ought to have, but what powers in fact have been given by the people. It hardly seems necessary to reiterate that ours is a dual form of government; that in every state there are two governments, the ing provision for the general welfare. state and the United States.

"Each state has all governmental powers save such as the people, by their constitution, have conferred upon the United States, denied to the states, or reserved to themselves.

"The federal union is a government of delegated powers. It has only such as are expressly conferred upon it and such as are reasonably to be implied from those granted. In this respect we differ radically from nations where all legislative power, without restriction or limitation, is vested in a parliament or other legislative body subject to no restrictions except the discretion of its members.

"Article I, section 8, of the constitution vests sundry powers in the congress. But two of its clauses have any bearing upon the validity of the statute under review.

"The third clause endows the congress with power 'to regulate commerce . . . among the several states.' Despite a reference in its first section to a burden upon, and an obstruction of normal currents of commerce, the act under review does not purport to regulate transactions in interstate or foreign commerce.

Control of Local Activity

"Its stated purpose is the control of agricultural production, a purely local activity, in an effort to raise the prices paid the farmer. Indeed, the government does not attempt to uphold the validity of the act on the basis of the commerce clause, which, for the purpose of the present case, may be put aside as irrelevant.

"The clause thought to authorize the legislation—the first—confers upon the congress power 'to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. . . .

"It is not contended that this provision grants power to regulate agricultural production upon the theory that legislation would promote the general welfare. The government concedes that the phrase 'to provide for the general welfare' qualifies the power 'to lay and collect taxes.' The view that the clause grants power to provide for the general welfare, inde-pendently of the taxing power, has never been authoritatively accepted.

ederal Powers Not Unlimited

"Mr. Justice Story points out that if it were adopted 'it is obvious that under color of the generality of the words, to "provide for the common defense and general welfare," the government of the United States is, in reality, a government of general and unlimited powers, notwithstanding the subsequent enumeration of specific powers.' The true construction undoubtedly is that the only thing granted is the power to tax for the purpose of providing funds for payment of the nation's debts and mak-

"Nevertheless the government asserts that warrant is found in this clause for the adoption of the agricultural adjustment act. The argument is that congress may appropriate and authorize the spending of moneys for the 'general welfare'; that the phrase should be liberally construed to cover anything conducive to national welfare; that decision as to what will promote such welfare rests with congress alone, and the courts may not review its determination; and finally that the appropriation under attack was in fact for the general welfare of the United

"The congress is expressly empowered to lay taxes to provide for the general welfare. Funds in the treasury as a result of taxation may be expended only through appropriation. [Art. I, Sec. 9, Cl. 7.]

Appropriating Power Necessary

"They can never accomplish the objects for which they were collected un-less the power to appropriate is as broad as the power to tax. The necessary implication from the terms of the grant is that the public funds may be appropriated 'to provide for the general welfare of the United States.

"These words cannot be meaningless, else they would not have been used. The conclusion must be that they were intended to limit and define the granted power to raise and to expend money. How shall they be construed to effectuate the intent of the instrument?

"Since the foundation of the nation sharp differences of opinion have persisted as to the true interpretation of the phrase. Madison asserted it amounted to no more than a reference to the other powers enumerated in the subsequent clauses of the same section; that, as the United States is a government of limited and enumerated powers, the grant of power to tax and spend for the general national welfare must be confined to the enumerated legislative fields committed to the congress.

"In this view the phrase is mere tautology, for taxation and appropriation are or may be necessary incidents of the exercise of any of the enumerated legislative powers.

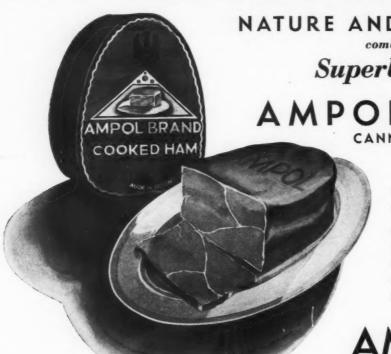
Hamilton's View of Clause

"Hamilton, on the other hand, maintained the clause confers a power separate and distinct from those later enumerated, is not restricted in meaning by the grant of them, and congress consequently has a substantive power to tax and to appropriate, limited only by the requirement that it shall be exercised to provide for the general welfare of the United States.

"Each contention has had the support of those whose views are entitled to weight. This court has noticed the question, but has never found it necessary to deeide which is the true construction.

"Mr. Justice Story, in his commen-

oner



NATURE AND HUMAN SKILL

combine to give

Superb Quality

AMPOL BRAND

CANNED HAMS

HUNDREDS HAVE RESPONDED to our last offer, but some territories are still open. Herewith is the offer again;

is tl tl de

C

en

an

m Uı

giv

ger

ind

ple

ext

dist

tuti

pri pov

mai

stat

und othe

zen fail

667

We

One sample case will be shipped against your order. We guarantee to take back what's left of the case and repay your freight both ways if you are not satisfied with the first can you open.

AMPOL, INC.

11 EAST 16th STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y.

SPANTEE OF

The name "STANGE" or the trade-mark "Peacock Brand" is your guarantee of perfect satisfaction in meat packer and sausage manufacturers' specialties. Made according to tried and tested formulas, these products offer advantages that no other product can equal. To give your sausage and specialties a guarantee of quality, use these products with a guarantee of quality.

Dry Essence of Nat-ural Spices—Indi-vidual or blended

Premier Curing Salt Baysteen Sani Close

Peacock Brand Certified Casing Colors

WM. J. STANGE COMPANY

2536-40 W. Monroe St., Chicago Western Branch, 923 E. 3rd St., Los Angeles

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH

and then some!

We are in business to sell stockinette. We sell more of them than anyone else. And the main reason for our position as the world's largest stockinette knitters is the fact that we always give you YOUR MONEY'S WORTH-and then some! You get better stockinette that saves you more money. You get faster service. You get practical assistance in your stockinette problems. And you pay no more for this than if you bought ordinary stockinettes!

Try Us and See!

State 1637

red Clahn 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Selling Agent

THE ADLER COMPANY

CINCINNATI

The World's Largest Knitters of Stockinette Fabrics

taries, espouses the Hamiltonian position. We shall not review the writings of public men and commentators or discuss the legislative practice. Study of all these leads us to conclude that the reading advocated by Mr. Justice Story is the correct one.

"While, therefore, the power to tax is not unlimited, its confines are set in the clause which confers it, and not in those of Section 8 which bestow and define the legislative powers of the congress. It results that the power of congress to authorize expenditure of public moneys for public purposes is not limited by the direct grants of legislative power found in the constitution.

"But the adoption of the broader construction leaves the power to spend subject to limitations.

Power To Spend Limited

"As Story says:

LL

NDED

es are

again:

gainst

e back

your

satis-

N. Y.

637

o, Ill.

NY

abrics

visioner

"'The constitution was, from its very origin, contemplated to be the frame of a national government, of special and enumerated powers, and not of general and unlimited powers.'

"Again he says:

"'A power to lay taxes for the common defense and general welfare of the United States is not in common sense a general power. It is limited to those objects. It cannot constitutionally transcend them.'

"That the qualifying phrase must be given effect all advocates of broad construction admit. Hamilton, in his well known report on manufactures, states that the purpose must be 'general, and not local.' Monroe, an advocate of Hamilton's doctrine, wrote: 'Have congress a right to raise and appropriate the money to any and to every purpose, according to their will and pleasure? They certainly have not.'

Not For Local Use

"Story says that if the tax be not proposed for the common defense or general welfare, but for other objects wholly extraneous, it would be wholly indefensible upon constitutional principles. And he makes it clear that the powers of taxation and appropriation extend only to matters of national, as distinguished from local welfare.

"As elsewhere throughout the constitution the section in question lays down principles which control the use of the power, and does not attempt meticulous or detailed directions. Every presumption is to be indulged in favor of faithful compliance by congress with the mandates of the fundamental law.

"Courts are reluctant to adjudge any statute in contravention of them. But, under our frame of government, no other place is provided where the citizen may be heard to urge that the law fails to conform to the limits set upon the use of a granted power.

"When such a contention comes here we naturally require a showing that by no reasonable possibility can the challenged legislation fall within the wide range of discretion permitted to the congress.

"How great is the extent of that range, when the subject is the promotion of the general welfare of the United States, we need hardly remark. But, despite the breadth of the legislative discretion, our duty to hear and to render judgment remains. If the statute plainly violates the stated principle of the constitution we must so declare.

AAAIs Unconstitutional

"We are not now required to ascertain the scope of the phrase 'general welfare of the United States' or to determine whether an appropriation in aid of agriculture falls within it. Wholly apart from that question, another principle embedded in our constitution prohibits the enforcement of the agricultural adjustment act.

"The act invades the reserved rights of the states. It is a statutory plan to regulate and control agricultural production, a matter beyond the powers delegated to the federal government.

"The tax, the appropriation of the funds raised, and the direction for their disbursement, are but parts of the plan. They are but means to an unconstitutional end.

"From the accepted doctine that the United States is a government of delegated powers, it follows that those not expressly granted, or reasonably to be implied from such as are conferred, are reserved to the states or to the people.

"To forestall any suggestion to the contrary, the tenth amendment was adopted. The same proposition, otherwise stated, is that powers not granted are prohibited. None to regulate agricultural production is given, and therefore legislation by congress for that purpose is forbidden.

Evasion Is Prohibited

"It is an established principle that the attainment of a prohibited end may not be accomplished under the pretext of the exertion of powers which are granted.

"'Should congress, in the execution of its powers, adopt measures which are prohibited by the constitution; or should congress, under the pretext of executing its powers, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the government; it would become the painful duty of this tribunal, should a case requiring such a decision come before it, to say that such an act was not the law of the land." M'Culloch vs. Maryland, 4 Wheat, 316,423.

"'Congress cannot, under the pretext of executing delegated power, pass laws for the accomplishment of objects not entrusted to the federal government. And we accept as established doctrine that any provision of an act of congress ostensibly enacted under power granted by the constitution, not natu-

rally and reasonably adapted to the effective exercise of such power but solely to the achievement of something plainly within power reserved to the states, is invalid and cannot be enforced.' Linder vs. United States, 268 U. S. 5. 17.

"These principles are as applicable to the power to lay taxes as to any other federal power. Said the court, in M'Culloch vs. Maryland, Supra, 421:

All Must Be Constitutional

"'Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to that end, which are not prohibited, but consistent with the letter and spirit of the constitution, are constitutional.'

"The power of taxation, which is expressly granted, may, of course, be adopted as a means to carry into operation another power also expressly granted. But resort to the taxing power to effectuate an end which is not legitimate, not within the scope of the constitution, is obviously inadmissible.

"'Congress is not empowered to tax for those purposes which are within the exclusive province of the states.' Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheat. 1, 199.

"'There are, indeed, certain virtual limitations, arising from the principles of the constitution itself. It would undoubtedly be an abuse of the [taxing] power if so exercised as to impair the separate existence and independent self-government of the states, or if exercised for ends inconsistent with the limited grants of power in the constitution.' Veazie Bank vs. Fenno, 8 Wall. 533, 541.

Taxes Force Compliance

"In the child labor tax case, 259 U. S. 20, and in Hill vs. Wallace, 259 U. S. 44, this court had before it statutes which purported to be taxing measures. But their purpose was found to be to regulate the conduct of manufacturing and trading, not in interstate commerce, but in the states—matters not within any power conferred upon congress by the constitution—and the levy of the tax a means to force compliance.

"The court held this was not a constitutional use, but an unconstitutional abuse of the power to tax.

"In Linder vs. United States, supra, we held that the power to tax could not justify the regulation of the practice of a profession, under the pretext of raising revenue. In United States vs. Constantine [decided Dec. 11, 1935], we declared that congress could not, in the guise of a tax, impose sanctions for violation of state law respecting the local sale of liquor.

"These decisions demonstrate that congress could not, under the pretext of raising revenue, lay a tax on processors who refuse to pay a certain price for cotton and exempt those who agree so to do, with the purpose of benefiting producers.

(Continued on page 35.)

Hogs Cut Out at Profit Under Abnormal Conditions

HOG cut-out results for the first four days of the current week show a profit on all averages, the first of any consequence in many months. These profits figure out at 71c, 69c and 69c respectively for light, medium and heavy animals. The processing tax of \$2.25 per cwt. live weight is not added to packers' hog costs this week, this having been declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court on January 6.

The effect to date of the removal of this tax from live hogs has been to benefit packer, producer and consumer. Hog prices increased, hog cost to packers was reduced, and pork product values were lowered. The reduction in the latter instance was from 37c to 46c per cwt. as compared with a week earlier. Hog cost to packers declined \$1.66 to \$1.83 per cwt. as compared with average costs during the first four days of last week.

The hog market at Chicago was strong all week although some price reduction from the high point occurred, the result of relatively large hog marketings. Receipts for the four days totaled 103,000 head, 32,000 being offered Thursday. Average price on

each of the four days was \$9.35, \$10.05, \$9.80 and \$9.85.

The following test is worked out on the basis of live hog costs and green product prices at Chicago during the first four days of the current week, average costs and credits being used. This test was figured during the period when hog and product prices were adjusting themselves to new conditions created by removal of processing tax and, therefore, does not reflect results of a normal market situation. In other sections local costs and credits should be substituted for those shown.

HOW SHORT FORM HOG CUTTING TEST RESULTS ARE FIGURED

(Hog prices and product values based on THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER MARKET SERVICE, cutting percentages taken from actual tests in Chicago plants.)

	—180-220 l	bs.——	_	-220-260 lb	s.——		260-300 lbs						
Per cent live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive.	Per cent live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive.	Per cent live wt.	Price per lb.	Value per cwt. alive.					
Regular hams	18%	\$ 2.56	13.70	181/8	\$ 2.48	13.30	17%	\$ 2.34					
Picnics 5.60	1414	.80	5.30	141/4	.76	5.00	13%	.68					
Boston butts 4.00	191/8	.76	4.00	191/8	.76	4.00	191/8	.76					
Loins (blade in) 9.80	19%	1.92	9.50	18%	1.76	9.00	18.0	1.62					
Bellies, S. P	19%	2.19	8.70	19%	1.68	3.50	18%	.66					
Bellies, D. S.			3.00	15%	.47	9.00	151/2	1.40					
Fat backs	81/2	.17	4.00	9 5%	.38	5.00	121/8	.61					
Plates and jowls	91/4	.23	2.50	91/4	.23	3.30	91/4	.31					
Raw leaf	101/2	.21	2.10	101/2	.22	2.20	101/2	.23					
P. S. lard, rend. wt	11%	1.37	11.40	11%	1.29	11.00	11%	1.25					
Spareribs	14%	.22	1.50	14%	.22	1.50	14%	.22					
Trimmings	12%	.38	2.80	12%	.35	2.70	12%	.34					
Feet, tails, neckbones		.10	2.00	12/8	.10	2.00	12/8	.10					
Offal and misc		.35			.35			.35					
Onar and misc		.00			.00			.00					
TOTAL YIELD AND VALUE		\$11.26	70.50		\$11.05			\$10.87					
Cost of hogs per cwt	\$ 9.86			\$ 9.78			\$ 9.63						
Condemnation loss	.60			.05			.50						
TOTAL COST PER CWT. ALIVE	\$10.51			\$10.36			\$10.18						
TOTAL VALUE	11.26			11.05			10.87						
Profit per cwt	.75 \$ 2.00			.69 \$ 1.66			.69 \$ 1.93						

BROKERAGE PAYMENT STOPPED

Several meat packers named in recent Department of Agriculture complaints have ended the practice of paying brokerage to C. J. Noell, an employee of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., on sales made by them to the grocery chain. They have signed stipulations, admitting the facts and agreeing to discontinue the practice, with the Secretary of Agriculture. If stipulations are not complied with the Secretary may reopen the cases.

The packing companies admitted paying 1, 2 and 3 per cent, or a substantial part of the purchase price of commodities sold to the chain, to Noell as

brokerage. Noell turned over the larger part of this money to his employers. Hearings on complaints against packers who signed stipulations have been postponed indefinitely.

At the same time that the Secretary issued complaints against the processors, a complaint was also issued against the A. & P. It charged that the chain had violated the packers and stockyards act in collecting rebates in the guise of brokerage fees. The chain replied that it was not a packer and could not violate the packers and stockyards act. Hearings in this case have been completed and evidence is now in the hands of the Secretary for decision.

The Secretary proceeded directly against the chain in this case in contrast to action several years ago when three packers were ordered to cease and desist from paying brokerage or refunds to any buyer of meat products. This order was upheld by a federal court in New York but not in Pennsylvania.

CHICAGOPROVISION SHIPMENTS

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ended Jan. 4, 1936:

Week Jan. 4. Previous Same Week, 28. Cured Meats, lbs. 13, 363, 000 12, 275, 000 13, 385, 000 Fresh Meats, lbs. 40, 964, 000 35, 768, 000 41, 837, 000 Lard, lbs. ... 2, 227, 000 1, 125, 000 4, 202, 000



ons

, \$10.05,

out on d green ing the t week, g used.

e period

vere ad-

ing tax

results

In other

should

Value

\$ 2.34

.68

1.62

1.40

.61

.31

.23

.22

.34

.10

.35

\$10.87

directly

in con-

to cease

erage or products.

federal

MENTS

Chicago

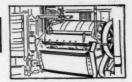
visioner

936:

1.25

.66

Provisions and Land Weekly Market Review



Market Active — Prices Lower —
Hogs Irregular — Lard Makes
New Lows—AAA Invalidation a
Factor — Cash Trade Awaiting
Developments.

Market for hog products the past week was influenced mainly by the developments at Washington. Invalidation of AAA, while anticipated, caught the trade more or less unawares. Erratic but lower price movements followed

There was heavy liquidation in lard, and commission house and packer selling in anticipation of lower levels. Saving in processing tax cost, it was figurged, would be offset partly by higher hog price levels and in lower cash prices to the consumer. Hogs were irregularly higher, and hog products easier.

Speculative liquidation in lard ran the market into stop-loss orders and carried futures into new low ground for the season, except in the May delivery. Buying power was on a fairly large scale, but absorption was not aggressive and was mostly of a scale-down character. Much short covering was in evidence on the breaks. The technical position of the market was undoubtedly strengthened but was surrounded with many uncertainties.

Provision Market Unsettled

Cash trade was inclined to hold off pending price developments. Hog run was moderate, and hog prices erratic. Following the Supreme Court decision, top hogs at Chicago broke to 9.55c, recovered to 10.35c and subsequently eased to 10c, compared with 9.75c at mid-week the previous week. Average price of hogs at Chicago at outset of

week was 9.35c, compared with 9.30c the previous week, 7.75c a year ago, 3.45c two years ago, and 3.10c three years ago.

It was apparent that on the sharp price advanced in hogs, packers were not inclined to climb for stocks. This probably aided in bringing about the setback from the week's high. However, it was agreed that the attitude of the hog raiser would be a vital factor in hog products in the immediate future. The trade was inclined to await government action on farm relief.

Reports from Washington indicated numerous ideas existed in Congress for a new farm plan, some of which involved schemes previously turned down by the administration. There was also a revival in the demand for a further revaluing of gold on the theory that such action would lift commodity price levels. All of this served to unsettle the situation.

Cash Trade Moderate

Prospects that the Bankhead cotton control act would be declared unconstitutional had an adverse influence on cotton and cottonseed oil and was a factor in lard to some extent. Prospects are for a larger new cotton crop acreage.

Cash trade was moderate. Receipts of hogs at Western packing points last week were 265,660 head, compared with 253,300 head the previous week and 326,035 head the same week last year.

Average weight of hogs received at Chicago last week, was 232 lbs., against 231 lbs. the previous week, 230 lbs. a year ago and 226 lbs. two years ago.

Lard stocks at Chicago during De-

cember increased 7,189,000 lbs. to 18,078,000 lbs., compared with 73,453,000 lbs. at the end of December last year.

Lard exports for week ended December 21 were 1,202,000 lbs., against 4,225,000 lbs. the same time last year. Exports from January 1 to December 21, 1935, were 92,732,000 lbs., compared with 427,729,000 lbs. the same time in 1934.

PORK—Market was steady to firm at New York. Mess was quoted at \$36.00@37.00 per barrel; family, \$36.37 per barrel; fat backs, \$29.37@30.37 per barrel.

LARD—Demand was moderate and market featureless at New York. Prime Western was quoted at 10.35@10.45c; middle western, 10.35@10.45c; New York City tierces, 10@10%c; tubs, 11%c; refined Continent, 11%@11%c; Brazil kegs, 12%@12%c; South Americe. 12%@12%c; compound, car lots, 12%c; smaller lots, 12%c.

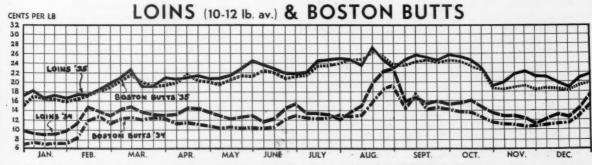
At Chicago, regular lard in round lots was quoted at 7½c over January; loose lard, 30c under January; leaf lard, 15c under January.

(See page 30 for later markets.)

BEEF—Market was quiet but firm at New York. Mess was nominal; packer, nominal; family, \$22.00@23.00 per barrel; extra India mess, nominal.

LARD AND GREASE EXPORTS

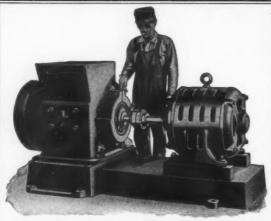
Exports of lard from New York City, Jan. 1, 1936, to Jan. 8, 1936, totaled 635,010 lbs.; greases, 69,920 lbs.; tallow, 18,000 lbs.



This chart in The National Provisioner Market Service series shows trend of loin and Boston butt prices during 1934 and 1935.

Except for a short period during the latter part of August and the first of September, 1935, loin and Boston butt prices were well above those of 1934. Trends during most of the year followed very closely those of the year earlier. Peak prices were in August. Low prices were at the beginning of the year.

Week ending January 11, 1936



Grinders for By-Products Vibrating Screens

Heavier and mere dependable construction and many exclusive improvements have made Williams Hammer Mills an overwhelming favorite with American packers and renderers. Grind tankage, bones, greasy cracklings and hash dry rendering materials. 30 sizes and types. For screening greasy cracklings and tankage, let us tell you about the "Full-Floating" Vibrating Screen.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

2708 North Ninth St., St. Louis, Mo.
cage New York San
15 Park Row 326 R





"JAY BEE" has been proved the most important factor in economical by-products grinding. Many firms have saved nearly \$2.00 a ton in grinding tankage when "JAY BEE" mill replaced other grinding equipment.

A better quality product that demands a higher price—a finely finished, uniform product delivered to storage bin without use of cage mills, elevators, or screens—handling up to 12% grease, 25% moisture—that's "JAY BEE" grinding.

Write for grinding facts, prices, terms, etc.

Over 20,000 "JAY BEE" mills in use all over the World—Setting the Standard for Capacity, Economy and Durability. J. B. SEDBERRY, INC., 96 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.



TAG CONTROLLERS

The correct principles which have made TAG Controllers great, have been perfectly ap-o this new, simply designed TAG Controller.

The new TAG NUMBER 40 Controller is small in size, simple in construction, accurate in operation and attractive in appearance. The ideal instrument for a majority of automatic control appli-

Bulletin No. 1127-7 gives complete details and prices-write for it.



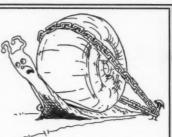
CONTROLLER

C. J. TAGLIABUE MFG. CO.

Park and Nostrand Aves.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

You can't go places if chained down/



A Snail's pace never earns a prize. You can't win in a Noah's Ark.

Modernize Your Canning Department.

Visit the Annual Exhibition at the STEVENS HOTEL, CHICAGO, JANUARY 19-24, 1936

COOKING TIME REDUCED



Sizes and types to meet every requirement. Write for Bulletins.

MITTS & MERRILL

Builders of Machinery Since 1854 1001-51 S. Water St., Saginaw, Mich.

in the M&M HOG

CUTS RENDERING COSTS

COSTS
Grinds fats, bones, carcasses, viscera, etc.—all with equal facility. Reduces everything to uniform fineness. Ground product gives up fat and moisture content readily. Saves steam, power, labor. Low operating cost. Increases melter capacity.



STEDMAN'S Type "A" Hammer Mills are especially adapted for the reduction of packinghouse by-products, fish scrap, etc. Their extreme sectional construction saves time in changing hammers and screens and in the daily clean-up which is required where edi-

ble products are reduced.

Mine sisse—5 to 100 H.P.—capacities 500 to 86,000 pounds per hour. Write for catalog 806.

STEDMAN'S FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS AURORA, INDIANA, U.S.A. FOUNDED 1834

PORK PRODUCTS EXPORTS

Exports of pork products from the U. S. week ended Jan. 4, 1936:

S

ers ap-

Her in

de-

Y.

g

G

a, al es il-nd at nt m,

ner

he

ts,

nal

ng

di

ıer

PORI	K.		
	Week ended Jan. 4, 1936, bbls.	Jan. 5,	Nov. 1, 1935 to Jan. 4, 1936, bbls.
Total United Kingdom			50 50
BACON AN	D HAM	S.	
	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Total United Kingdom Continent	2,629 2,626	3,427 3,413 13	14,938 14,825 13
West Indies	3	1	98
Other countries			2
LAR	D.		
	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
Total United Kingdom	1,615 1,488 122	2,674 2,482 190	17,545 16,796 679
Sth. and Ctl. America West Indies	5	2	68 1
Manual Committee of the			-
TOTAL EXPORT			
From	Pork,		Lard, M lbs,
New York		152	402
Boston St. John, N. B. West		1,727	622
Halifax	****	740	591
Total week		2,629 1,286 2,219 3,427	1,615 3,323 1,034 2,674
SUMMARY NOV. 1, 19	35. TO	JAN. 4.	1936.
	1934 to	Increase.	De- crease.
Pork, M lbs 10 Bacon and Hams,	102		92
M lbs 14,938 Lard, M lbs 17,545	$\frac{21,617}{37,558}$		6,679 $20,013$

MEAT IMPORTS AT NEW YORK

For week ended Jan 4 1936.

ror week	ended Jan. 4, 1	.000	
	Commodity.		Amount.
Argentina-Bee	f extract		100 lbs.
Argentina-Can	ned corned beef		10,170 lbs.
Argentina-Can	ned roast beef	1	33,218 lbs.
Argentina-Edil	ble tallow	2	08,746 lbs.
Canada-Sausag	е		420 lbs.
Canada-Fresh	chilled pork cuts.		420 lbs.
Cuba-Frozen b	eef tenderloins		290 lbs.
Czechoslovakia-	-Cooked ham		94 lbs.
Denmark-Liver	rpaste		3,310 lbs.
Denmark-Smol	ked ham		1.140 lbs.
	extract		960 lbs.
Germany-Cook	ed sausage		80 lbs.
Germany-Smol	ked sausage		2.012 lbs.
Germany-Smol	ked ham		453 lbs.
Germany-Smol	ked bacon		207 lbs.
Holland-Smoke	ed ham		958 lbs.
Holland-Cooke	d sausage		946 lbs.
	te-Smoked bacon.		10,771 lbs.
	sausage		1.157 lbs.
Lithuania-Smo	ked ham		5.149 lbs.
Paragnay-Can	ned corned beef		45,000 lbs.
			9.300 lbs.
Poland-Cooked	sausage		5,880 lbs.
Poland-Cooked	ham		212.646 lbs.
	bellies		1.600 lbs.
	ed corned beef		131,400 lbs.

EXPORT NOTES

Honduran duties on hams, sausage, or other meats, preserved or packed in containers, have been reduced 36 to 46 per cent, or to about 6.1 cents per gross pound, under terms of new trade agreement between United States and Honduras. Duties on hams, shoulders, bacon, sausage, smoked in unspecified containers, have been reduced to about 5 cents per gross pound.

Reports from Liverpool for the week ending December 27, indicate a stronger bacon market after the Christmas holidays. Lithuanian and Brazilian lard was being offered at 5 to 6 shillings per cwt. under the American product.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Reported by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE

FUTURE PRICES

SATURD	AY, JANU.	ARY 4, 190	36.
LARD-			
Open.		Low.	Close.
Jan11.50 Mar11.65 May11.80 July11.80	11.521/4 11.671/2 11.80 11.80	11.50 11.65 11.75 11.75	11.52½ax 11.65ax 11.75b 11.75ax
CLEAR BELLIES			
No future quot	ations.		
MONDA	Y, JANUA	RY 6, 193	6.
LARD-			
Jan11.45 Mar11.60 May11.65 July11.65 CLEAR BELLIE	11.45 11.60 11.70 11.65	11.40 11.50 11.60 11.52½	11.40ax 11.50 11.62½ 11.52½b
May16.00			16.00ax
		ARY 7, 198	
LARD-	AI, JAMUI	A.B. 1 7, 100	0.
Jan11.27½ Mar11.50 May11.50 July11.35-30	11.47½ 11.57½ 11.70 11.55	11.25 11.50 11.50 11.30	11.47½b 11.57½b 11.70b 11.55
CLEAR BELLIE	8-		
May			16.00ax
WEDNES	DAY, JAN	UARY 8, 1	1936.
LARD-			
Jan11.40 Mar11.52½ May11.72½- July11.45-40	11.40 11.52½ 70 11.72½ 11.45	$11.22\frac{1}{2}$ 11.35 $11.42\frac{1}{2}$ $11.22\frac{1}{2}$	11.22½ax 11.35ax 11.42½b 11.22½
CLEAR BELLIE	S		
May			15.85ax
THURSI	AY, JANU	ARY 9, 1	936.
LARD-			
Jan11.05 Mar11.12½ May11.25 July10.97½ CLEAR BELLIE	11.05 11.15 11.30 11.07½	10.92½ 11.00 11.07½ 10.87½	10.95b 11.15 11.25-271/2 11.05
May		****	15.75ax
TARR	I, JANUA	RY 10, 19	30.

LARD-CLEAR BELLIES-May Key: ax, asked; b, bid; n, nominal; -, split.

While German lard imports from Hungary, Denmark and Yugoslavia have increased in recent months, the U.S. consul at Hamburg reports that it has seemed impossible to obtain official sanction for any worthwhile movement of the American product.

Brazil is now selling many meat products to countries which were formerly good customers of the United States. Brazilian exports of lard during the first 9 months of 1935 totaled about 24,750,000 lbs. against 5,775,000 in the same months of 1934. Exports of preserved meat, which included some pork for the United States, were 75 per cent greater during 9 months of 1935 than in 1934.

BRAZIL'S LARD EXPORTS GROW

Brázilian exports of lard have shown a notable increase during the current year, according to a U. S. Department of Commerce report. During the January-August period Brazil exported 9,344 tons of lard, valued at \$1,188,000, against 1,866 tons with a value of

CASH PRICES

Based on actual cariot trading Thursday,

В	ased on actual carlot tr January 9, 1	rading Thursd	ay,
	REGULAR H		
	G	reen.	*S.P.
8-10		201/2 201/2 181/4 181/4	2214 2114 2014 2014
10-12 12-14		201/2	2012
14-16		1814	2014
10-16			
	BOILING HA		
		reen.	*S.P.
18-20	***************************************	1714	191/4 191/4 191/4
16-18 18-20 20-22 16-22	***************************************	1714 1714	19%
16-22		17/2	****
	SKINNED H		
20.10	G	reen.	*S.P.
12-14		2014	21 1/2 20
14-16	*******************	19	20
18-20	******************	181/2	191/2
20-22	*****************	17	171/4 161/4 161/4
24-26	***************************************	16%	1612
25-30	***************************************	1614	16
30-35	****************	16	15%
	PICNICS		
	0	reen.	*S.P.
6-8		141/4	141/4
8-10		14 13% 13% 13%	14
10-12 12-14	***************************************	13%	14
	rt Shank 1/2c over.	20 74	7.8
	BELLIES		
	(Square cut se	eedless)	
	(8. P. 1/4 c unde		
	G	reen.	*D.C.
6-8	******************	21½ 20½	221/2
8-10 10-12		1984	21 1/2 20 %
12-14		19 18%	
16-18	***************************************	18%	19%
-	_	-	
*Q	notations represent No.		
	D. S. BELI	con .	7011
14-16		Clear.	Rib.
16-18		16%	****
18-20	*****************	161/2	
25-30		16%	1616
30-35			16
40-50	***************************************	15% 15% 15%	15%
50-60		151/2	161/4 161/8 16 151/4 151/4
	D S FAT E	PACTER	
6-8			914 914 1114 1214 1314 1414 1414
10.19	*****************		111/
12-14	*******************		121/4
14-16	****************		1314
18-20	*******************		141/
20-25			14%
_	OTHER D. S.	MEATS.	1000
Extr	a Short Clears	35-45 35-45	15%r 15%r
Regi	lar Plates	6-8	13
Clear	Plates	4- 6	10
Gree	n Square Jowls		10 13
Gree	a Short Clears a Short Ribs a Square Jowls a Rough Jowls a Rough Jowls		10
	LARD ne Steam, cash ne Steam, loose ned, boxed, N. Y.—Exp. ral, in tierces		
Prin	e Steam, cash		11.05ax
Refi	ned, boxed, N. Y.—Ext	port	unquoted
Neut	ral, in tierces		12.75n
1CH W	Lear	*********	10.50n

\$145,640 in the corresponding period of 1934.

Lard made its appearance as a Brazilian export about 10 years ago. By 1930, exports had grown to 447 tons, 75 per cent of which was consigned to France. In 1932 France disappeared from the market and Great Britain became Brazil's most important customer for lard, purchasing 98 per cent of total exports during 1934.

"BOSS" Tankage and Blood Dryers

Profitable Packing House Adjuncts

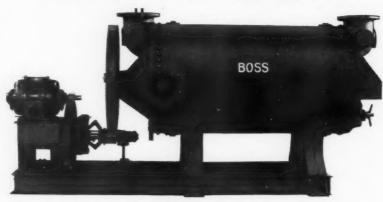


Illustration shows the "BOSS" No. 721 Horizontal Style



No. 300 "BOSS" Vertical Dryer

Used for drying blood and wet rendered sludge from edible and inedible departments, these dryers are also used extensively in plants equipped with dry rendering systems, as the condemned livers and plucks, which do not yield any grease, are dried with the blood.

When used with No. 712 "BOSS" Condenser, the vapors can be kept under control

Made in sizes to fit all requirements.

The vertical dryers are made in two sizes, 48 and 60 inches in diameter.

Illustration shows the latest design, with seamless shell and equipped with gearedhead motor with fully enclosed worm-gear reducer, direct-gear connected.

This style of dryer is recommended for small and medium sized plants and is highly satisfactory for drying tankage, blood, hog hair, etc.

No. 301 Dryer is the same style, but is equipped with pulleys for belt drive.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Corporation

824 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Mfr. "BOSS" Machines for Killing, Sausage Making, Rendering 1972-2008 Central Av Cincinnati, Ohio





allows and Greases

WEEKLY Market REVIEW



TALLOW - A moderate volume of trade and a steady tone featured the tallow market at New York the past week. Business was routine and volume was not large. Extra sold at 6%c f.o.b., or 7c delivered, unchanged from previous week. There was a fair business in South American on a basis of 64c c.i.f. South American market displayed a steadier tone at midweek and was quoted at 64 @6%c c.i.f.

Consumer demand for tallow has not been large, and there has been no pressure of supplies in evidence. Indications were that the demand was suffiicent to keep the market bare of surplus offerings. The process tax developments at Washington had little or no effect on the tallow trade.

At New York, special was quoted at 6%c; extra, 6%c f.o.b.; edible, 6½c.

On the New York Produce Exchange, market was easier and 14 to 18 points lower for week. Sales of January were made at 6.95c; June, 6.70c.

At Chicago, tallow market was very quiet, with demand and offerings about equal. Larger producers were not inclined to press the business at present levels, while smaller renderers' ideas were steady. At Chicago, edible was quoted at 84@84c; fancy, 74c; prime packer, 7c; special, 64@6%c; No. 1, 6@6%c.

There was no London tallow auction this week. At Liverpool, Argentine beef tallow, January-February shipment, was off 6d for week at 29s 6d. Australian good mixed, January-February shipment, was unchanged at 29s 9d.

STEARINE - Market was weak at New York. Last business in oleo was at 91/2c, a decline of 1/2@1c compared with previous week. At Chicago, market was quiet and unchanged, with oleo quoted at 10c.

OLEO OIL-Demand was slow and a sharply lower range featured market at New York. Extra was quoted at 12%@13%c; prime, 12%@12%c; lower grades, 11% @12%c. At Chicago, market was easier, with extra quoted at

(See page 30 for later markets.)

LARD OIL-A routine trade and a steady tone featured the market at New York. No. 1 barrels were quoted at 9%c; No. 2, 9%c; extra, 11%c; extra No. 1, 10c; prime, 16c; winter strained,

NEATSFOOT OIL - Market was quiet at New York, but steady and unchanged. Cold test was quoted at 16%c extra, 10%c; No. 1, 9%c; pure, 13 1/4 c.

GREASES-There has been no important business in greases of late. Buyers and sellers were as much as \u00e4c apart in their ideas. Consumers were bidding 5%c and sellers asking 6c. Consumers apparently are well protected on nearby demand, but there are no surpluses hanging over the market and consequently sellers' ideas are firm.

At New York, yellow and house were quoted at 5%@6c; A white, 61/2@6%c; B white, 6% @61/2c; choice white, 8% c nominal.

At Chicago, market for greases was quiet. Larger producers not inclined to offer at present levels and small packer's ideas were steady. At Chicago, brown was quoted at 5 1/4c; yellow, at 5% @6c; B white, 6@64c; A white, 71/4 @ 71/2c; choice white, all hog, 81/4c.

BY-PRODUCTS MARKETS

Chicago, January 9, 1936.

Blood.

Market	•	Įu	U	u	۳	u	4	Þ.	Ũ	٠	o	Ð	ч	a	ľ	Э,	é	k	0	
														_						Unit Ammonia.
Ground										,	٠							,		\$3.40@3.45
Unground .																	*			3.35@3.45

Digester Feed Tankage Materials. Last sales at \$3.50 & 10c. Buying

interest reported good. Unground, 10 to 12% ammonia... Unground, 8 to 12%...... Liquid stick

Packinghouse Feeds.

Market firm and higher.

	Carlots.
Digester tankage meat meal 60% \$	@50.00
Meat and bone scraps, 50%	@52.50
Steam bone meal, 65%, special feed-	
ing, per ton	@28.00
Raw bone meal for feeding	@32.50

Dry Rendered Tankage.

Demand good at 821/2@85c.

Hard pressed and exp. unground per unit protein	21/4@ .85
Soft, prsd. pork, ac. grease & qual- ity, ton	@60.00
Soft prsd. beef, ac. grease & qual- ity, ton	@55.00

Horns, Bones and Hoofs.

Prices largely nominal. Hoofs in demand at \$30.00.

Horns,	according	to	grade	B	\$50.00@80.00	0
Junk 1	hoofs				17.00@17.50	
	e-Forego				mixed carload	8

Bone Meals (Fertilizer Grades).

Market quiet and without features.

Fertilizer Materials.

Buying inquiry light; ground 10 to 11 and 6 to 8 ammonia sold at \$2.70@ 2.75 & 10c.

High grd. tankage, ground, 10@ 12% am\$	9 70@9 75 & 100
Bone tankage, ungrd., low gd.,	
Hoof meal	@16.00 2.50@ 2.60

Gelatine and Glue Stocks.

Demand better for jaws, skulls and

Calf trimmings			.\$ @26.00
Sinews, pizzles			. @20.00
Cattle jaws, sky			
Hide trimmings	nd telm	nor Ib	. @15.00

Animal Hair.

Market rather slow. Quotations represent last sales.

Summer coll and			
Winter coil, drie	d		.3 @314c
Processed, black			
Processed, grey,	winter, per lb	*****	.81/2@9c
Cattle switches,	eacn*		.1% @2%c

^{*}According to count.

TALLOW IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Beef and mutton tallow imported into United States, November, 1935, from:

		Lbs.
France		170,128
United	Kingdom1,	624,707
Canada		712,430
Mexico		10,424
Argenti	na3,	173,668
Brazil		542,989
Urugua	у	396,833
		73,973
Austral		127,555
New Ze	ealand	641,846
make)		474 E00
Value		

There were no tallow exports reported for the month.

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKETS

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Jan. 8, 1936.-Dried blood sold at \$2.90 per unit f.o.b. New York

CRACKLINGS • TANKAGE • BLOOD BONES • HOOFS Offerings Wanted GEO. H. JACK

405 Lexington Avenue

sioner



OUICK EASY GRINDING of Tankage, Scrap, Bone, Etc.

The W-W does every by-product grinding job for Packing Plants — better, faster and cheaper — Write for catalog and ac-tual Packer testimonials —

W-W GRINDER CORP.

and is now held at \$3.00 f.o.b. Stocks are very light. South American is offered at \$3.00 per unit of ammonia c.i.f. Atlantic Coast ports for January, February shipment from South Amer-

Last sales of ground tankage were at \$2.85 and 10c f.o.b. local shipping points which is the present quotation. Unground tankage sold at \$2.60 and 10c f.o.b. New York with some outside lots having been sold at a little higher price.

Present prices of potash salts were extended for delivery up to April 30th.

Dry rendered tankage is firm in price with a good demand.

TALLOW FUTURE TRADING

Tallow transactions at New York:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1986.

	1	High.	Low.	Close.
Jan.		****	****	6.80@7.05
Mar.		****		6.85@7.05
May			****	6.85@7.05
	MONDAY, J	ANUARY	6, 1986	
Jan.				6.80b
May				6.80@7.05
	TUESDAY,	JANUARY	7, 1986	i.
Jan.				6.75b
Mar.	******			6.75@7.05
May				6.75@7.05
	WEDNESDAY,	JANUAR	Y 8, 19	36.
Jan.				6.60b
	************	****		6.75@7.05
	***********	2.00	0.50	6.75@7.05
June	***********	6.70	6.70	6.70
Sal	es, 1 lot.			
	THURSDAY,	JANUARY	7 9, 19	86.

FERTILIZER MATERIALS

in. 6.60
ar. 6.60
ay 6.60
No sales. Closing unchanged to 10 higher.

Jan. ... 6.60@6.90 May ... 6.50@7.00

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1936.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Ammoniates.

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, per ton, basis ex vessel Atlantic ports: Jan. to June 30, 1936, inclusive.	@	24.00
Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lbs. f.a.s. New York	no	minal
		3.00
Blood dried, 16% per unit	CE.	3.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11% ammonia, 10% B. P. L., f.o.b. fish factory	no	minal
Fish meal, foreign, 111/4 % ammonia, 10% B. P. L., c.i.f	@	35.50
Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A.P.A. f.o.b. fish factories	2.25 &	50e
Soda nitrate, per net ton; bulk		
Jan. to June 30		23.50
in 200-lb. bags	@	24.80
in 100-lb, bags	100	25.50
Tankage, ground, 10% ammonia, 15% B, P. L. bulk	2.85 &	10c
Tankage, unground, 10-12% ammonia, 15% B. P. L. bulk	2.60 &	10e
Phosphates.		
Foreign bone meal, steamed, 3 and		
50 bags, per ton, c.i.f	@	23.50
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f.	-	23.50 24.00
Bone meal, raw, 41/2 and 50 bags,	@	
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f	@	24.00
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f Superphosphate, bulk, f.o.b. Baitimore, per ton, 16% flat Potash Salts.	@	24.00 8.00
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f	@	24.00 8.00 14.40
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f	@ @	24.00 8.00 14.40 11.00
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f	@ @	24.00 8.00 14.40
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f	0 0 000	24.00 8.00 14.40 11.00
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f	0 0 000	24.00 8.00 14.40 11.00 22.50
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f Superphosphate, bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore, per ton, 16% flat. Potash Salts. Manure salt, 30% bulk, per ton Kainit, 20% bulk, per ton Muriate in bulk, per ton Sulphate in bags, per ton, basis 90% Dry Rendered Tankage.	@ @ @@@	24.00 8.00 14.40 11.00 22.50 33.75
Bone meal, raw, 4½ and 50 bags, per ton, c.i.f. Superphosphate, bulk, f.o.b. Baltimore, per ton, 16% flat. Potash Salts. Manure salt, 30% bulk, per ton. Kainit, 20% bulk, per ton. Muriate in bulk, per ton. Sulphate in bags, per ton, basis 30%	0 0 000	24.00 8.00 14.40 11.00 22.50

MEMPHIS PRODUCTS MARKETS

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1936.-Uncertainty continued in cottonseed meal and although the market showed slight advances in some months, there was not sufficient trading interest to indicate any definite trend. March sold in fair quantity from \$21.50 to \$21.55 but fell back to \$21.50 while May held firm in sales at \$21.65. January was in fair demand at \$21.00 with no sales. The tone was termed as steady with closing prices 10c lower to 30c higher.

Cottonseed oil was quiet and lower influenced by outside markets, closing at losses of 10 points for the day.

DOMESTIC OIL PROTECTION

"American manufacturers spent more than \$15,000,000 for foreign-grown cottonseed oil during the first ten months of 1935," N. C. Williamson, president, American Cotton Cooperative Association, recently declared. "A total of 150,906,000 lbs. was imported into this country during that period," he said.

Since he believes it is impossible to secure an adequate tariff on imports as a means of protecting American fats and oils, Williamson urges passage by the new Congress of the Kleberg bill which levies a federal tax of 10 cents per pound on margarine containing foreign ingredients. This would provide protection for all domestic fats and oils.

Refining Edible Oils

Up-to-date practices in refining edible oils and their manufacture into shortening and salad dressings have resulted in product of superior keeping quality, fine flavor, good color and desirable consistency.

This is due to improvement in neutralizing oils, resulting in more complete deodorization and better decolorizing and clarifying. Improved manufacturing equipment has been introduced and great strides have been made in packaging the product for maximum consumer acceptance.

These up-to-date methods, as well as some of the older practices still in use, are described in a series of articles which have appeared in THE NATIONAL PRO-VISIONER. Copies of these reprints are available at 75c. To secure them, send the following coupon with remittance:

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER .. Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill. Please send copy of reprint on oil re-fining and manufacture.

Street City..... State..... (Enclosed find 75c in stamps.)

COTTON OIL TRADING

COTTONSEED OIL — Demand was moderate at New York. Crude markets were quiet and easier at 9c asked in all sections.

Market transactions at New York:

Friday, January 3, 1936.

		-Ran	ge-	Bid.	min	g
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	1	Asked,
Spot	 				a	
Jan.	 3	1060	1055	1060	a	trad
Feb.	 			1050	a	1065
Mar.	 1	1055	1055	1055	a	trad
Apr.	 			1054	a	1065
May	 5	1059	1053	1054	a	1057
June	 			1055	a	1060
July	 15	1054	1050	1053	a	trad
Aug.	 			1050	a	1065

Saturday, January 4, 1936.

pa of

ci

SO

lic

di

th

B

cl

la

m

a

SO W

m

le T th lo

er

st

ite

di

of

m

sh

DE

ni

m

ta

at Co

on

ar

as

re

th

m

no

co W

of

ag

W

		a .	_			Y		1000		
Aug.								1045	a	1060
							1050			
							1053			
							1055			
Jan.					1	1059	1059	1058	a	1065

Monday, January 6, 1936.

Spot	 				a	
Jan.	 6	1056.	1047	1048	a	47tr.
Feb.	 			1045	a	1060
Mar.	 22	1054	1040	1043	a	trad
Apr.	 			1043	a	1055
May	 29	1052	1041	1043	a	44tr
July	 47	1049	1040	1041	a	1044

Tuesday, January 7, 1936.

Spot	 				a	
Jan.	 15	1041	1028	1034	a	trad
Feb.	 			1025	a	1040
Mar.	 45	1038	1023	1034	a	trad
Apr.	 			1025	a	1040
May	 51	1035	1025	1032	a	1035
June	 			1034	a	1040
July	 116	1033	1021	1032	a	30tr
Aug.	 			1025	a	1040

Wednesday, January 8, 1936.

Spot								a	
Jan.				14	1026	1010	1000	a	1010
Feb.							1000	a	1015
Mar.		 		69	1030	1007	1008	a	trad
Apr.							1000	a	1015
May		 		65	1030	1006	1007	a	trad
June							1006	a	1015
July		 		92	1029	1004	1005	a	trad
Aug.							1000	a	1015

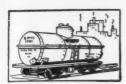
	1	ŀ	ıu	rs	d	C	Ŋ	70	Janu	ary	9,	1936.		
Jan.									1015	9	75	978	a	998
Mar.									1006	98	34	994	a	
May									1005	98	36	991	a	994
June									1005	100)5	992	a	
July									1002	96	36	994	a	995

(See page 30 for later markets.)

HULL OIL MARKETS

(Special Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hull, England, Jan. 8, 1936.—Refined cottonseed oil, 28s 6d; Egyptian crude cottonseed oil, 26s.



was narsked

sked.

trad

1065

trad

1065

1057

1060

trad

1065

1065

1070

1056

1065

1056

1060

50ta

1060

47tr

1060

trad

1055

44tr

1050

1044

1055

trad

1040

trad

1040

1035

1040

30tr

1040

1010

1015

trad

1015

trad

1015

trad

1015

998

994

995

efined

crude

ioner

Vegetable Oils



Trade Large—Market Lower—Lard
Weakness Factor—AAA Decision
Unsettling — Routine News Ignored—Larger Cotton Acreage
Feared—Trade Anticipating New
Legislation to Take AAA Place.

Cotton oil futures market experienced a very large volume of trade the past week, but market was weak most of the time, and distant months established new season's lows. Features were the weakness in lard, and the decision voiding AAA. The latter caused some buying in oil momentarily, but liquidation subsequently came from all directions, as it appeared probable that the decision was so sweeping that the Bankhead cotton act would also be declared unconstitutional and result in a larger cotton acreage.

The fact that Washington developments brought about selling in lard, and a break in that commodity to new season's lows, was unsettling to oil, as were also the possibilities that the administration would bring about new legislation to take the place of AAA. The extent of the selling in oil indicated that a materially larger speculative long interest existed than was apparent. The selling persistently ran into stop-loss orders which aided the decline, as did the fact that support was limited to scale-down absorption.

At no time did the market display any rallying power, notwithstanding indications that a very good character of absorption was under way as the market receded. At the same time, short covering in volume made its appearance, the bears figuring the technical position of the market had been materially strengthened by dumping of long holdings.

Washington Developments Unsettling

While trade was more or less satisfied with the doing away with processing tax, it was evident the decision had created many uncertainties. The Supreme Court is expected to render its decision on the Bankhead Cotton Act on January 13. Should the decision be adverse, as many anticipate, the new crop acreage question will come to the front.

However, there is the possibility that the administration will devise some new means of carrying on crop control. This is admitted by the trade, but there was no disposition at the moment to discount this. At the same time, there was considerable talk of revising some of the preivously discussed plans to aid agriculture. There was also a revival of the demand to revalue gold at a

higher level, in order to bring about higher commodity prices.

There was no question but that the Washington situation completely overshadowed all other routine considerations. Cash oil trade was kept down by possibilities of lower prices in the immediate future, the trade ignoring distant possibilities completely.

Crude Quiet and Easier

The South's attitude toward acreage was being watched closely following the decision, and there were indications from Texas of prospects of an increased area to make up for the loss of crop benefits paid by the Government. However, farm leaders in the South were aware of the seriousness of the situation, and were attempting to forestall action, pending developments on the part of the government.

Crude markets were quiet and easier at 9c asked in all sections. The fact that lard was under pressure was not surprising, as it was calculated that at least part of the saving of the processing tax on lard would be passed on to the consumer. It was argued that possibilities were favorable for increased consumption of fats as a result of lower price level. There was also a tendency to follow closely the attitude of

hog raisers in marketing hogs. Hog prices moved erratically at Chicago.

COCOANUT OIL—There was buying interest at New York this week at steady prices, but buyers and sellers were apart and bids of 4½c were reported turned down. Sellers were holding for 4%c. The processing tax decision had little or no influence.

CORN OIL—With buyers inclined to back away and offerings larger, this market was easier at New York. Sales were reported on a basis of 10c,, a decline of 4c from previous level.

SOYA BEAN OIL — Market was quiet and nominally unchanged at New York at 7% c.

PALM OIL — A quiet and routine trade featured the market at New York. Spot Nigre was quoted at 4%c; shipment Nigre, 4%c; Sumatra for shipment, 4%c.

PALM KERNEL OIL—Market was quiet at New York. Nearby was quoted at 4%c.

OLIVE OIL FOOTS — Trade was moderate, but market was steady at New York. Spot foots were quoted at 8%c; shipment, at 8%c.

SESAME OIL-Market nominal.

RUBBERSEED OIL—Market nominal.

PEANUT OIL—Trading was small at New York, and market was quoted at 9%@9½c.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1936.—With hogs advancing, following AAA decision, lard and crude cotton oil declined due to short selling of futures, liquidation and uncertainty as to long term action. Crude steady, 8%c lb. bid, 8%c lb. asked. Bleachable offerings light with holders expecting upturns because of strong statistical position and firm fat and grease markets abroad.

Memphis

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1936. — Crude cottonseed oil, 8%c lb., Valley; cottonseed meal, \$20.25 bid f.o.b. Memphis, prompt shipment.

Dallas

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 9, 1936. — Prime cottonseed oil, 8%c lb., with light trading reported. Forty-three per cent cottonseed cake and meal, basis Dallas, for interstate shipment, \$23.25.

CURED MEATS IN COTTON OIL

Refined cottonseed oil has been found a good protective covering for storing cured meats, according to A. L. Ward, educational director, National Cottonseed Products Association. Experimental work on this new development in farm-storage has been carried on for several years at the Texas Agricultural Experiment station. Storing cured meat, it is pointed out, will be of special value to farmers of the South and Southwest, as well as providing a new use for oil.

Ham or bacon to be stored is placed in a crock or barrel and enough refined cottonseed oil poured over it to cover meat completely. If meat is well packed it requires about 4 gallons of cottonseed oil to cover 100 lbs. of meat.

Two hams which had been stored in refined cottonseed oil for two years were recently weighed and examined and found to be in excellent condition, with no shrinkage and no mould. Cured meats are sometimes farm-stored in yellow-wash or lime but it is reported that more satisfactory results have been obtained by use of cottonseed oil.

WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Hog products, after displaying considerable weakness on liquidation and hedge selling, recovered part of loss on covering and packer buying, a \$10.25 top hog market at Chicago, and reports from Washington indicating government is studying several plans to take place of AAA and aid agricultural generally.

Cottonseed Oil

Cotton oil in heavy trading, slumped under liquidation of professional pressure. Lard recovered partly under general outside buying. Sentiment is more divided. Routine news had no effect. Crude, Southeast Valley, 8%@8%c; Texas, 8½@8%c.

Quotations on bleachable cottonseed oil Friday noon were: Jan., \$10.00@ 10.14; Mar., \$10.16; May, \$10.15@ 10.18; July, \$10.17. Tone firm; 161 sales.

Tallow

Tallow, extra, 6%c lb. f.o.b.

Stearine

Stearine, 91/2c nominal.

Friday's Lard Markets

New York, January 10, 1936.—Prices are for export. Lard, prime western, \$10.25@10.35; middle western, \$10.25@10.35; city, 10%c; refined Continent. 11%@11%c; South American, 12%@12%c; Brazil kegs, 12%@12%c; compound, 12%c in carlots.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef this week up to Jan. 10, 1936, show exports from that country were as follows: To the United Kingdom, 89,295 quarters; to the Continent, 1,802 quarters. Exports for week ending Jan. 3 were: To England, 110,187 quarters; Continent, 28,683 quarters.

WEEKLY HIDE IMPORTS

Imports of cattle hides at leading U. S. ports for week ended Jan. 4:

Week ending	New York.	Boston.	Phila.
Jan. 4, 1936		9,000	3,891
Dec. 28, 1935 Dec. 21, 1935	34,644	12	3,000
Dec. 14, 1935	8,291	*****	*****
Total 1936	32,172	9,000	3,891
Jan. 5, 1935 Dec. 29, 1934	10.173	*****	
Same total 1935	-		
Total so far: 193	6-45,063.0	1935-1,76	16a
*Does not include	e imports a	Norfolk.	

Watch the "Wanted" page for positions offered or good men seeking positions.

HAM AND BUTTER IMPORTED

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 10, 1936. — A total of 170,000 lbs. of canned cooked Polish hams was received at New York this week. Approximately fifty frozen New Zealand steer carcasses, cut in eighths, were sold from storage at 7 cents in bond, for shipment out of town. Quantity of butter came in from Argentine this week. New ruling on weighing and billing meats is effective this week and believed by some to be retarding sales so demand has been draggy.

BRITISH PROVISION MARKETS

(Special Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, January 10, 1936.—General provision market steady; very poor demand for hams, poor demand for lard but improvement expected in the near future.

Friday's prices were: Hams, American cut, 88s; hams, long cut, 98s; Liverpool shoulders, square, none; picnics, none; short backs, unquoted; bellies, English, 67s; Wiltshires, unquoted; Cumberlands, unquoted; Canadian Wiltshires, 74s; Canadian Cumberlands, 74s; spot lard, 60s 6d.

Profit or Loss?

Only when a buyer or seller of meat products knows the market does he buy or sell intelligently.

If a buyer makes ½c per pound on a car of product he has saved \$37.50.

If he makes \(\frac{1}{4}c \) a pound on a car, he has made \$75.00.

The same is true of the seller. If he knows the market, and gets the market price, he saves anywhere from \$37.50 to \$150.00 a car. If the difference is as much as 1c a pound, he saves \$300 on a car.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S DAILY MARKET SERVICE gives an exact reflection of the market and the market price on each of the full trading days of the week.

Cost of this service for a whole year can be more than saved in a single carlot transaction made at \(^1\)c variation from actual market price.

Information furnished by THE DALLY MARKET SERVICE is vital to anyone handling meats on a earlot basis. For full information, write THE NATIONAL PRO-VISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

MEAT AND LARD EXPORTS

Exports of pork, bacon and lard through port of New York during week ended January 10, totaled 164,000 lbs. of bacon and 711,730 lbs. of lard.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ended Jan. 10, 1936, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

PACKER HIDES.

	eek ended Jan. 10.			r. week, 1935.
Spr. nat. strs. Hvy. nat. strs.	@151/n	@15½n @15ax	12	@12½n @12
Hvy. Tex. strs.	GETON	14% @15	11	@11%
Hvy. butt brnd'd	@15	14% @15		@11%
Hvy. Col. strs. Ex-light Tex.		@141/2	101/2	@11
strs Brnd'd cows.	@1114	@1114		@ 81/2
Hvy. nat.	-	11%@11%		@ 9
Lt. nat. cows	@1114 @1014	@111/2		@ 9
Nat. bulls Brnd'd buils.	@ 91%	@ 91%		@ 9 @ 8 @ 7
Calfskins21 Kips, nat	@151/2	181/2@22n @141/4n	14	@11
Kips, ov-wt Kips, brnd'd.	@131/2	@13n @11n		@ 91/3
Slunks, reg Slunks, hrls30	@1.00	@1.00 30 @35		@65 @50
Light native, 1c per lb. less		nded and Co	olora	do steers

CITY AND OUTSIDE SMALL PACKERS.

Nat. all-wts.103	6@11	103	6@11		@ 81/n
Branded10			@101/2		@ 8n
Nat. bulls 83			6@ 9		@ 71/2n
Brnd'd bulls. 74	@ 8	73	3@ 8		@ 61/2n
Calfskins18		. 174	6@181/b	111	2@13
Kips	@131/2		@131/2		@10
Slunks, reg75		75	@90n	40	@50n
Slunks, hrls.20	@25n	20	@25n	20	@30n

COUNTRY HIDES.

Hvy. steers 9 @ 91/4	9 @ 914	5%@6
Hvy. cows 9 @ 914	9 @ 914	5% @ 6
Buffs 91/2@ 9%	914@ 934	61/2 @ 634
There 0 13 cm o 18		
Extremes @101/2	1014@101/2	74 @ 7%
Bulls 7 @ 71/4	7 @ 714	3% @ 4n
Calfskins13 @14	121/2@13	@ 71/4
Kips101/2@11	101/2@11	@ 7
Light calf75 @85n	75 @85n	25 @40n
Deacons 75 @85n	75 @85n	25 @40n
Slunks, reg50 @60n	50 @60n	15 @20n
Slunks, hrls.10 @15n	10 @15n	5 @10n
Horsehides3.75@4.25	3.75@4.25	2.50@3.00

SHEEPSKINS.

Pkr. lambs2.30@2.50 Sml. pkr.	2.10@2.35	1.40@1.50
Sml. pkr. lambs1.65@2.00	1.65@1.80	95 @1.10
Pkr. shearlgs. @1.25	@1.20	60 @70
Dry pelts 18 @19	17 @19	11 @12

N. Y. HIDE FUTURES PRICES

Saturday, Jan. 4, 1936—Close: Mar. 12.15 sale; June 12.48 sale; Sept. 12.80n; Dec. 13.10n; sales 41 lots. Closing 12@ 13 higher.

Monday, Jan. 6, 1936—Close: Mar. 11.96@12.06; June 12.31@12.40; Sept. 12.62n; Dec. 12.93n; sales 79 lots. Closing 17@19 lower.

Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1936—Close: Mar. 11.97@12.00; June 12.33 sale; Sept. 12.63@12.68; Dec. 12.93n; sales 23 lots. Closing unchanged to 2 higher.

Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1936—Close: Mar. 11.87@11.90; June 12.23 sale; Sept. 12.58 sale; Dec. 12.88n; sales 38 lots. Closing 5@10 lower.

Thursday, Jan. 9, 1936—Close: Mar. 11.85@11.87; June 12.17 sale; Sept. 12.52 sale; Dec. 12.82n; sales 28 lots. Closing 2@6 lower.

Friday, Jan. 10, 1936—Close: Mar. 11.90@11.95; June 12.22@12.24; Sept. 12.55 sale; Dec. 12.85n; sales 40 lots. Closing 3@5 higher.



S

lard week

lbs.

NS

o for

com-

week,

0121/2n 012 011/2

211% 211

0 81/2 0 81/2

o steers

@ 8½n @ 8n @ 7½n @ 6½n @13 @10 @50n @30n

0@1.50

@1.10 @70 @12

CES

e: Mar.

12.80n;

ng 12@

e: Mar.

); Sept.

e: Mar.

23 lots.

se: Mar.

e; Sept.

38 lots.

se: Mar. e; Sept.

28 lots.

se: Mar.

24; Sept.

40 lots

visioner

; Sept.

RS.

Hides and Skins Weekly Market Review

Chicago

PACKER HIDES—The packer hide market was quiet during the greater part of this week, following the court decision on the AAA, with both sides standing by for the time. Apparently the hide market was not affected to any great extent and inquiries began to come out for hides. Toward the close of week, two packers sold a total of 15,000 hides at steady prices, with other packers declining business on descriptions in best demand.

There was also a further movement of about 17,000 hides at close of last week, bringing last week's total up to 104,000 hides, mostly light cows and branded cows. This relieved packers' stocks of light cows considerably and placed them on a better basis.

Calfskins moved at higher prices, with a very firm market and further advance obtained late this week on lights. Kips were sold by one packer at close of last week at higher prices. Further advances of ½c were obtained late this week for over-wieghts and brands.

Couple cars native steers sold late last week at 15c basis heavies, with a car all-heavies at 15½c; 1,200 sold basis 15c for heavies late this week. Extreme light native steers last sold at 12½c, with 13c asked.

Good demand at present for branded steers but packers want to move light cows with these. Two packers sold 3,000 butt branded steers late this week at 15c, steady basis, although %c up from last actual sale; 1,000 Colorados sold at 14%c, steady. Heavy Texas steers quotable 15c, nom., and asked; light Texas steers 13%c, nom. Ex. lt. Tex. steers last sold at 11%c.

Heavy native cows wanted in a big way at 11½c but packers talk 12c, with possibilities of doing business at 11¾c. Light native cows can be sold at 11½c for River points, with northern points offered at 11½c; mixed points moved in a good way last week at 11½c. Two packers sold 9,500 branded cows this week at 11½c, steady; 16,950 more moved late last week, following the reported sales.

Bulls were well sold up couple weeks back at 10%c for natives and 9%c for brands.

OUTSIDE SMALL PACKER HIDES—Market quiet this week but outside small packer all-weight natives from this section are probably salable at 10½c to possibly 10¾c, selected, delivered Chicago, with offerings usually held at 11c. Chicago take-off 11@ 11¼c, nom.

PACIFIC COAST-In Pacific Coast

market, 30,000 Dec. hides sold early in the period at 12½c for steers and 10c for cows, flat, f.o.b. shipping points.

FOREIGN WET SALTED HIDES—South American market still gradually working higher, with good summer quality available there. At close of last week, 4,000 LaPlatas sold at 88½ pesos, equal to 14%, c.i.f. New York, as against 87½ pesos or 14½ pesos or 12½ pesos or 14½ pesos or 12½ pesos or 14½ pe

COUNTRY HIDES-Trading in country hides is restricted, due to fact that offerings are light for this season of the year and collectors of all-weights are so strong in their ideas of value that it is very difficult for dealers to pay prices asked for all-weights and sell tanner selections at going levels. With packer light cows available at 111/2c, it is difficult to secure advances on country extremes. Offerings of allweights light and hard to buy under 9½@9½c, trimmed, with 10c talked; untrimmed last sold at 9½c. Heavy steers and cows 9@9½c, nom. A car buff weights sold at 91/2c, but hard to find under 9%c, trimmed. Extremes very hard to find at under 10½c, trimmed. Bulls around 7@7¼c; glues 6½@7c, flat. All-weight branded last sold at 8c for good stock.

CALFSKINS—The strong calfskin market has been the feature of the trade this week. At close of last week, one packer moved Dec. production of 28,000 calfskins at ½c under the advanced asking prices, or at 23c for northern heavies 9½/15-lb., 22c for River point heavies, and 20c for lights under 9½-lb., or 1c advance for heavies and 1½c up for lights. Another packer later moved 9,600 Dec. calf, and third packer 10,000 Dec., same basis. Fourth packer declined these prices and late this week sold 24,000 Dec. lights at 21c, or another cent up, and is asking 24c for northern heavies and 23c for River points.

Car 8/10-lb. Chicago city calf sold at close of last week at 18c, or ½c over the previous Buffalo city sale, and bids at 18c since declined; two cars 10/15-lb. sold late mid-week at 19½c, or a cent up. Outside cities, 8/15-lb., quoted around 18½@18½c; mixed cities and countries about 16c; straight countries 13@14c. Chicago city light calf and deacons last sold at \$1.25, higher asked.

KIPSKINS—Packer kips quotable nominally around 15½c for northern natives and 13½c for northern over-

weights, based on sale at close of last week by one packer of 6,000 Dec. southern natives at 14½c, 3,000 southern over-weights at 12½c, and 3,000 brands at 11½c, advances of 1@1½c; another packer sold 1,100 Dec. brands also at 11½c. Winter take-off slow but one packer asking 16c for northern natives, 15c for northern over-weights and 12½c for brands.

LATER: One packer sold 1,200 Dec. over-weight kips basis 14c for northerns, and another sold 5,300 Dec. branded kips at 12c, both another ½c up.

Chicago city kipskins last sold at 13½c and slow at present. Outside cities around 13@13½c; mixed cities and countries about 12c; straight countries 10½@11c.

Packer Dec. regular slunks last sold at \$1.00 each.

HORSEHIDES — Horsehides fairly steady around \$4.15@4.25, selected, for good city renderers, with full manes and tails; some ask these prices for trimmed hides. Mixed city and country lots usually around \$3.75@3.90.

SHEEPSKINS—Dry pelts still scarce and quoted around 18c for full wools, some quoting 18@19c, nom. Packer shearling production very light at this season and the scanty offerings bring strong prices; one packer sold a car at close of last week at \$1.25 for No. 1's, \$1.00 for No. 2's, and 65c for No. 3's or clips, as against former prices of \$1.20, 90c and 65c. Small packer shearlings quotable around half-price. Pickled skins appear firmly held around \$6.25 per doz., with recent sales of Jan. skins reported at \$6.12½@6.25 and some houses well sold up. Packer lamb pelts usually quoted around \$3.00 per cwt. live lamb, some ranging \$2.85@3.00 per cwt., or \$2.30@2.50 each. Outside small packer lambs range from \$1.65@1.75 each for smaller producers up to \$2.00 @2.15 for larger killer's best stocks.

New York

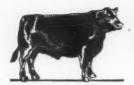
PACKER HIDES—Packer Dec. hides well cleaned up, with last sales at 15c for butt brands and 14½c for Colorados, and no action as yet on Jan. take-off. Market quotable nominally around Chicago prices, possibly a shade better on natives account heavier average.

CALFSKINS—Market firm and the advanced prices and higher talked. Collectors sold 10,000 to 15,000 calfskins, 5-7's at \$1.60, 7-9's at \$2.05, and 9-12's at \$2.70, advances of 5@10c. Packers usually quotable 10@15c over these prices but talking higher.

CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT

Receipts of hides at Chicago for the week ended January 4, 1936, were 4,631,000 lbs.; previous week, 5,375,000 lbs.; same week last year, 6,141,000 lbs.

Shipments of hides from Chicago for the week ended January 4, 1936, were 3,077,000 lbs.; previous week, 5,267,000 lbs.; same week last year, 7,326,000 lbs.



Live Stock Markets Every Review



LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS

Livestock prices at five leading Western markets, Thursday, January 9, 1936, as reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

as reported by the U.S. Bureau of	Agricultur	al Econom	ics:	
Hogs (Soft or oily hogs, excluded). CHICAGO.	E. ST. LOUIS.	OMAHA.	KANS. CITY.	ST. PAUL.
Lt. lt. (140-160 lbs.) gd-ch\$9.50@10.00	\$9.40@ 9.75	\$9.15@ 9.50	\$9.25@ 9.60	\$9.25@ 9.50
Medium 9.10@ 9.75	9.00@ 9.60	8.75@ 9.85	8.90@ 9.45	0.40@ 0.00
Lt. wt. (160-180 lbs.) gd-ch 9.55@10.05	9.60@ 9.90 9.15@ 9.75	9.35@ 9.65 9.00@ 9.35	9.45@ 9.65 9.10@ 9.50	9.40@ 9.60 9.00@ 9.40
Medium 9.25@ 9.75 (180-200 lbs.) gd-ch 9.55@10.05	9,75@ 9.90	9.35@ 9.65	9.50@ 9.75	9.40@ 9.60
Medium 9.25@ 9.75	9.35@ 9.75	9.20@ 9.35	9.25@ 9.60	9.00@ 9.40
Med. wt. (200-220 lbs.) gd-ch 9.55@10.05	9.75@ 9.85	9.35@9.65	9.60@ 9.75	9.40@ 9.50
(220-250 lbs.) gd-ch 9.50@10.00	9.60@ 9.80	9.40@ 9.75	9.60@ 9.75	9.30@ 9.50
Hvy, wt. (250-290 lbs.) gd-ch 9.40@10.00	9.35@ 9.75	9.35@ 9.65 9.25@ 9.60	9.50@ 9.75 9.25@ 9.65	9.10@ 9.35 8.85@ 9.25
(290-350 lbs.) gd-ch 9.35@ 9.95	9.00@ 9.40	8.23@ 8.00	8.200 8.00	0.000
PACKING SOWS:	0.01/0.010	8.25@ 8.50	8.40@ 8.65	8.25@ 8.35
(275-350 lbs.) good 8.60@ 9.00 (350-425 lbs.) good 8.50@ 8.90	8.25@ 8.50 8.15@ 8.40	8.25@ 8.40	8.25@ 8.50	8.15@ 8.25
(425-550 lbs.) good 8.35@ 8.85	8.00@ 8.35	8.15@ 8.40	8.00@ 8.35	8.15@ 8.25
(275-550 lbs.) medium 8.00@ 8.70	7.50@ 8.35	8.00@ 8.25	7.50@ 8.35	8.15@ 8.25
SIAUGHTER PIGS:				
(100-140 lbs.) gd-ch 9.35@10.00	8.75@ 9.50	8.75@ 9.35	8.75@ 9.40	9.00@ 9.50
Medium 8.85@ 9.65	8.25@ 9.40	8.50@ 9.25	8.00@ 9.00	
Av. cost & wt. Wed. (pigs ex.) \$9.80-237 lbs.	\$9.76-225 lbs.	\$9.60-237 lbs.	\$9.58-220 lbs.	*******
Slaughter Cattle, Calves and Vealers:				
STEERS:				
(550-900 lbs.) choice10.00@12.50	10.00@12.00	9.50@12.00	9.75@11.75	9.75@11.75
Good 8.75@11.75	8,25@11.50	8.50@11.25	8.00@11.00	8.25@10.75
Medium 7.00@ 9.00	6.75@ 8.25 5.25@ 6.75	6.50@ 8.75 5.00@ 6.75	6.50@ 8.25 5.25@ 6.50	6.40@ 8.50 5.00@ 6.65
Common (plain) 5.75@ 7.00	0.20@ 0.10	0.000 0.10	0.20@ 0.00	0.00@ 0.00
STEERS:				
(900-1100 lbs.) prime	11.25@13.00	11.25@12.75	11.00@12.00	10.75@12.25
Good 9.00@12.25	8.50@12.00	8.75@11.50	8,25@11.00	8.50@11.00
Medium 7.25@ 9.00	7.00@ 8.75	6.75@ 8.75	6.50@ 8.25	6.65@ 8.50
Common (plain) 6.00@ 7.25	5.50@ 7.25	5.25@ 6.75	5.50@ 6.75	5.25@ 6.75
STEERS:				
(1100-1300 lbs.) prime				
Choice12.25@13.50	12.00@13.25	11.50@13.00	11.00@12.25	11.00@12.50
Good 9.00@12.50	8.75@12.00	8.75@11,75	8.25@11.25	8.50@11.25
Medium 7.25@ 9.00	7.25@ 9.00	6.75@ 8.75	6.75@ 8.50	6.75@ 8.50
STEERS:				
(1300-1500 lbs.) prime	10.00@10.08	11.75@13.00	11 07 (210 05	11 05 010 75
Choice	12.00@13.25 9.00@12.00	8.75@11.75	11.25@12.25 8.50@11.25	11.25@12.75 8.50@11.25
HEIFERS:	0.00@12.00	0110@22.10	0.00@11.20	0.00@21.20
(550-750 lbs) choice 8.75@10.50	9.25@10.25	8.50@ 9.75	8.25@ 9.75	8.40@10.00
Good 7.75@ 8.75	8.00@ 9.25	7.25@ 8.50	7.25@ 8.75	7.25@ 8.65
Com. (plain)-med 5.50@ 7.75	5.00@ 8.00	5.00@ 7.25	4.75@ 7.25	4.75@ 7.50
HEIFERS:		7.25@ 9.75	7.25@10.00	7 50@10 15
(750-900 lbs.) gd-ch 7.75@10.75 Com, (plain)-med 5.50@ 7.75		5.00@ 7.25	4.75@ 7.25	7.50@10.15 4.90@ 7.50
COWS:		0.000	2.10@ 1.20	4.000 1.00
Choice	6.50@ 7.25	6.50@ 7.50	*******	
Good 5.75@ 6.75	5.75@ 6.50	5.75@ 6.50	5.50@ 6.25	5.75@ 6.65
Com. (plain)-med, 4.75@ 5.75	4.75@ 5.75	4.50@ 5.75	4.50@ 5.50	4.65@ 5.75
Low cut-cut 4.00@ 5.00	3.25@ 4.75	3.50@ 4.50	3.50@ 4.50	3.50@ 4.80
BULLS: (Yrls. Ex.) Good (beef) 6.75@ 7.75	6.75@ 7.25	5.60@ 6.35	6.00@ 6.50	8 1500 8 85
Cut-com. (plain)-med 5.25@ 6.75	4.75@ 6.75	4.50@ 5.85	4.50@ 6.25	6.15@ 6.65 4.75@ 6.40
VEALERS:				
Gd-ch 8.75@12.00	10.50@11.75	8.00@10.00	9.00@11.00	8.00@10.50
Medium 6.50@ 8.75	9.00@10.50	7.00@ 8.00	6.50@ 9.00	6.50@ 8.00
Cul-com. (plain) 5.00@ 6.50	4.50@ 9.00	4.50@ 7.00	4.50@ 6.50	4.50@ 7.00
CALVES: (250-500 lbs.) gd-ch 7.00@10.00	7.00@ 9.75	6.00@ 9.00	6 50@ 6 95	7 000 0 50
Com. (plain)-med 4.50@ 7.00	4.50@ 7.00	4.25@ 6.00	6.50@ 8.25 4.00@ 6.75	7.00@ 9.50 4.50@ 7.00
Slaughter Sheep and Lambs:	2.000 1.00	3.200 0.00	4.0063 0.10	4.00@ 1.00
LAMBS: (Wooled) Choice	10.25@11.00	9.75@10.35	10.00@10.25	10.15@10.40
Good 9.75@10.35	10.00@10.50	9.25@ 9.75	9.50@10.00	9.75@10.25
Medium 9.10@ 9.90	9.00@10.15	8.25@ 9.25	8.50@ 9.50	8.75@ 9.75
Common 8.75@ 9.15	7.25@ 9.15	7,50@ 8.25	7.25@ 8.50	8.00@ 9.00
YEARLING WETHERS: (Wooled)	0.050		0.000	
Gd-ch 8.35@ 9.50	8.25@ 9.25 7.00@ 8.25	7.50@ 9.00 6.50@ 7.50	8.25@ 9.00	8.25@ 9.25
Medium 7.00@ 8.40 EWES: (Wooled)	1.00@ 5.25	0.00@ 7.00	7.25@ 8.25	7.25@ 8.25
Gd-ch 4.25@ 5.50	4.00@ 5.25	4.25@ 5.25	4.25@ 5.00	4.00@ 5.25
Com-med 3.50@ 4.35	3.00@ 4.25	3.50@ 4.25	2.75@ 4.25	3.00@ 4.25

CORN BELT DIRECT TRADING

Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 9, 1936.—Hog receipts were heavy at 22 concentration points and 9 packing plants in Iowa and Minnesota and prices broke sharply from the high time Tuesday to leave Thursday quotations mostly steady to 5c, spots 10c higher, compared with last week's close. A few yards bid slightly lower than last Saturday. Late sales good to choice 180-to 220-lb. truck lots, mostly \$9.00@ 9.20; numerous long hauls, \$9.30; railed deliveries, \$9.45, occasionally \$9.50; bulk 220- to 250-lb. truck lots, \$8.90@ 9.15; 250 to 290 lbs., \$8.65@9.00; 290 to 350 lbs., \$8.35@8.80; 160 to 180 lbs., \$8.75@9.15; 140 to 160 lbs., \$8.50@ 9.00; good light sows, \$7.85@8.25; heavy and medium weights, \$7.45@8.00.

Receipts week ended Jan. 9, 1936:

	This week.	Last week.
Friday, January 3	14,800	23,900
Saturday, January 4	26,500	31,800
Monday, January 6	54,200	30,400
Tuesday, January 7	13,500	10,800
Wednesday, January 8	24,800	8,800
Thursday, January 9	71,500	3,800

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES

BUTCHER STEERS.
Up to 1,050 lbs.

op c	21000 1000		
Top prices	Week ended Jan. 2.	Last week.	Same week, 1935.
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Prince Albert	6.50 6.00 5.50 5.00	\$ 7.00 6.25 5.75 5.00 5.00	\$ 5.00 5.25 4.50 4.50 4.50 2.50
Moose Jaw	4.60	4.23 3.50	4.00 2.75
VEA	L CALVES.		
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Prince Albert Moose Jaw Saskatoon	10.25 8.00 5.00 5.50 5.00 6.00	\$10.50 10.00 8.00 5.00 5.50 4.25 5.00 5.50	\$ 9.00 8.00 7.00 4.00 4.00 2.00 3.50 4.75
SELECT	BACON HO	OGS.	
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Prince Albert Moose Jaw Saskatoon	9.25 8.50 8.20 8.10 8.10 8.25 8.10	\$ 9.25 8.90 7.85 7.60 7.65 7.45 7.60 7.35	\$ 9.10 9.00 8.00 7.85 7.75 7.60 7.75 7.60
	D LAMBS.		
Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Prince Albert Moose Jaw Saskatoon	8.00 7.50 6.75 7.00	\$ 9.25 8.00 7.50 6.75 7.00 6.25 6.50 6.00	\$ 7.50 5.50 6.00 5.25 4.00 5.00
-			

A good man may meet a good job through the "Classified" pages of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Do you need either?

DA	CKER	S'	PITE	CH	SES
r n		_	LOW	~ ***	7272

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for week ending Saturday, Jan. 4, 1836, as reported to The National Provisioner.

-	C!	HT	IC:	A	G	e

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co		1,915	3,743
Swift & Co		2,357	7,903
Morris & Co		589	3,189 6,807
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co			0,001
G. H. Hammond Co	1,962		
Shippers	10,243	18,649	8,200
Others	12,175	14,810	10,598
Brennan Packing Co., 1	375 hogs	; Western	Pack-
ing Co., Inc., 2,873 hogs	s; Agar	Pkg. Co.,	3,803
hogs.	000 -1	40 074	
Total: 33,493 cattle; 6	,309 carv	7es; 40,371	nogs;

40,445 sheep. Not including 254 cattle, 520 calves, 25,464 hogs and 3,532 sheep bought direct.

īG ral

-Hog

ntra-

ts in oroke

esday

ostly comfew Sat-180-.00@ railed 9.50;

.90@ ; 290 lbs.,

3.50@

8.25;

08.00. 36:

> Last week.

23,900

31,800

30,400

10.800

CES

Same week, 1935.

\$ 6.00 5.25 4.50 4.50 4.50 2.50 4.00 2.75

od job

of THE u need

sioner

8,800 3,800

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co 2,249	660	1,426	2,904
Cudahy Pkg. Co 1,976	889	945	4,335
Morris & Co 1,846	393		1,290
Swift & Co 2,093	969	3.217	2,249
Wilson & Co 1,792	807	1,156	2,534
Kornblum & Son 784		****	
Independent Pkg. Co	****	122	
Others 3,631	310	3,436	2,481
Total14,371	4.028	10.302	15,798
Not including 17.103 hogs			
*******	_		

	Cattle & Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Armour and Co	3,495	3.761	3.10
Cudahy Pkg. Co		2,505	5,63
Dold Pkg. Co	751	2,106	
Morris & Co	1,423	4	1,183
Swift & Co	3,216	1,543	3,28
Others		11,330	
Eagle Pkg. Co., 15 c			
Co., 32 cattle; Grt. Or			
Lewis Pkg. Co., 376 ca			
cottle: T Poth & Sor	na 10 coti	lle So	Omeh

cattle; J. Roth & Sons, 19 cattle; So. Omaha Pkg. Co., 42 cattle: Lincoin Pkg. Co., 401 cattle; Wilson & Co., 76 cattle. Total: 13,653 cattle and calves, 21,249 hogs and 13,199 sheep.

Not including 865 sheep received direct by packers through stock yards.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co	. 1.908	2.813	2,243	5.318
Swift & Co	. 3,028	2,348	2,758	4,294
Morris & Co	. 1,559	337	424	
Hunter Pkg. Co	. 1,405	1,771	1,174	319
Heil Pkg. Co		****	1,547	
Krey Pkg. Co			228	
Laclede Pkg. Co			1,656	
Shippers		6,164	21,835	3,710
Others	. 2,698	44	10,424	528
Total	.13,871	13,477	42,289	14,169
Not including 2,9 hogs and 1,431 shee				17,724

Total	19 477	49 990	14 100
Not including 2,914 cattle hogs and 1,431 sheep bough	t direct.	carves,	11,124
ST. JOSE	PH.		
Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co 2,086	660	5,936	11,893
Armour and Co 2,213 Others 974	558	5,146	7,259
		3,121	714
Total 5,273		14,203	19,866
SIOUX C	ITY.		
Cattle.	Calves.		
Cudahy Pkg. Co. 2,708 Armour and Co. 2,906 Swift & Co. 2,151 Shippers 1,952 Others 225	227	3,986	6,218
Armour and Co 2,905	188	4,011	4,420
Shinners 1 059	200	1,747 $2,950$	4,002 1,174
Others 225	10	32	2,117
Total 9,941	637	12,726	15,816
ST. PAT	UL.		
Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co 2,735	3,488	6,764	
Cudahy Pkg. Co 690	963		362
Swift & Co 4,058	4,488	11,161	7,814
Cudahy Pkg. Co. 690 Swift & Co. 4,053 United Pkg. Co. 1,754 Others 1,055	33	6.830	5.437
		0,000	0,101
Total10,287	9,288	24,755	18,886
CINCINN	ATI.		
Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
S. W. Gall & Son	13 21		296
Ideal Pkg. Co 50	21	237	
E. Kahn's Sons Co., 1 028	2600	3,440	454
Lohrey Pkg. Co 5 H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co. 12	*	182 2.538	
J. Schlachter & Son 155	205	2,000	75
J.&F. Schroth Pkg. Co. 19		1,513	
J. F. Stegner & Co 316	222		35
Shippers	256 706	3,210 216	374
Julius	100	210	314

OKLAHOMA CITY.

Cattle.	Unives.	rangs.	sueep.
Armour and Co 2,404 Wilson & Co 2,606 Others	706 1,181 28	1,862 1,875 519	427 396 4
Total 5,250	1,915	4,256	827
FORT WO	RTH.		
Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co 4,033 Swift & Co 3,986 Bluebonnet Pkg. Co 108 Rosenthal Pkg. Co 70 Others	2,380 2,884 31 15 72	2,115 2,747 122 316	1,014
Total 8,378	5,382	5,300	2,472
DENVE	ER.		
Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour and Co 906 Swift & Co 679 Others 1,407	148 182 391	1,242 $1,029$ $1,117$	9,296 1,618 5,637
Total 2,992	721	3,388	16,551

INDIANAPOLIS. Cattle. Calves. Hogs. Sheep. Kingan & Co. . . . 1,554 828 9,103 2,100 Armour and Co. . . . 743 108 1,826 46

Hilgemier Bros	22		759	
Stumpf Bros			97	
Schussler Pkg. Co.,	40		102	
Indiana Prov. Co	36	43	114	4
Meier Pkg. Co	94		128	
Maass Hartman Co.,	58			
Art Wabnitz	31	84		47
Shippers	2,032	2,125	13,547	9,736
Others	601	39	163	197
Total	5.194	3,227	25,839	12,139

MILWAUKEE

C	attle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep
Plankinton Pkg. Co.		5,481	6,269	1,32
Armour and Co., Mil.	732	2,749	****	
N. Y. B. D. M. Co.	18			
R. Gumz & Co	45	32		1
Shippers	184	78	103	
Others	509	478	56	16
Total	3,313	8,818	6,428	1,49
W	TICHE	TA.		
C	attle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheer

Cudahy Pkg. Co... 971
Jacob Dold Pkg. Co. 483
Wichita D. B. Co... 20
Dunn-Ostertag 100
F. W. Dold & Sons. 129
Sunflower Pkg. Co. 48
Sowest Beef Co. 24 727

740 Not including 392 hogs hought direct.

RECAPITULATION.

A A MAY TO		
CATTLE.		
Week ended Jan. 4.	Previous week.	Cor. week, 1935.
Chicago 33,483 Kansas City 14,371 Omaha 13,663 East St. Louis 13,871 St. Joseph 5,273 Sloux City 9,941 Oklahoma City 5,290 Wichita 1,775 Denver 2,992 St. Paul 10,287 Milwaukee 3,313 Indianapolis 5,194 Cincinnati 3,283 Ft. Worth 8,378	30,115 11,529 14,756 14,987 5,452 11,070 3,268 1,351 3,101 8,944 2,487 3,872 1,954 4,860	41,845 29,447 16,092 11,340 6,072 8,618 8,298 1,962 3,377 10,624 5,786 3,531
Total131,044	117,746	152,220
HOGS.		
Chicago 46,371 Kansas City 10,302 Omaha 21,249 East St. Louis 42,259 St. Joseph 14,203 St. Joseph 12,723 Okiahoma City 4,256 Wichita 2,208 Denver 3,388 St. Paul 24,735 Miiwaukee 6,428 Indianapoils 25,839 Cincinnati 11,336 Ft. Worth 5,300 Total 230,710	47,872 8,183 28,057 39,403 14,731 15,239 3,351 2,007 6,458 21,306 5,822 18,927 9,444 4,400	80,875 10,130 24,781 43,019 11,874 22,641 4,304 2,884 5,131 30,069 9,902 33,513 11,003
SHEEP.		
Chicago 40,045 Kansas City 15,783 Omaha 13,199 East St. Louis 14,169 St. Joseph 19,866 Sloux City 15,816 Oklahoma City 827 Wichita 727 Denver 16,551 St. Paul 18,886 Milwaukee 1,485 Indianapolis 12,139 Cincinnati 1,234	54,260 11,234 15,597 9,049 21,584 17,331 1,072 2,176 15,274 10,456 1,219 14,199	41,362 16,467 12,007 5,691 9,571 19,568 1,287 1,498 14,027 1,612 11,544 1,442
Ft. Worth 2,472	2,283	*****

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

Statistics of livestock at the Chicago Union Stock Yards for current and comparative periods:

RECEI	PTS.		
Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Dec. 3016,198	1,908	18,126	14,787
Fues., Dec. 314,409	2,122	18,948	5,649
Wed., Jan. 13,235	846	7,467	6,736
Fhurs., Jan. 25,943	1,431	9,943	7,849
Fri., Jan. 32,620	612	8,378	4,538
Sat., Jan. 4500	100	10,000	1,000
Total this week 32,905	7,019	72,872	40,560
Previous week 32,191	4,164	82,712	50,762
*Year ago 43,855	13,660	103,574	50,581
Two years ago 39,900	10,684	156,851	67,371

*Receipts for year ago include 5,036 cattle, 1,960 calves bought by government.

SHIPMENTS.

	STATE OF	ALLEY A. MET			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	
Mon., Dec. 30	4.199	330	6.944	2.385	
Fues., Dec. 31	2,197	428	3,388	73	
Wed., Jan. 1	1.596	79	1.808	1,786	
Thurs., Jan. 2	1,646	254	3,382	2,140	
Fri., Jan. 3	358	58	3,061	1,441	
Sat., Jan. 4	500	****	500	****	
		4 4 40	40.000	~ 00*	
Total this week	10,575	1,149	19,033	7,825	
Previous week	8,632	1,254	19,905	13,089	
Year ago		1,933	18,293	12,237	
Iwo years ago	10,814	1,202	18,153	19,886	
Total receipts for	or mont	h and ye	ar to Jan	. 4:	
	1936.	1935.*	Gain.	Loss.	
Cattle	12,298	29,365		17.067	
Calves	2,989	9,308		6.319	
Hogs	35,278	72,659		36,871	
Sheep	20,123	32,542		12,419	
*Including gove	rnment	owned c	attle and	sheep.	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Lambs. Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Lambs. Previous week 10.05 9.35 \$ 9.06 \$10.95 1935 8.25 7.40 11.50 1935 8.35 7.40 3.75 8.40 1934 5.30 3.40 3.75 7.55 1933 4.95 3.05 1.85 5.85 1932 7.10 4.15 2.05 6.10 1931 9.75 7.65 2.85 7.60

Av. 1931-1935\$ 7.10 \$ 5.15 \$ 2.85 \$ 7.10 SUPPLIES FOR CHICAGO PACKERS.

																	Cattle.	Hog	8.	Sheep.
Weel	k	•	ı	ić	le	20	1	-	J	a	n		4				22,330	53.8	39	32,735
Prev	to	u	8		V	r	er	el	k								23,624	62,8	60	37,457
																	28,174	87,3	84	38,230
1934																	29,300	140,7	00	43,800
1933																	21,857	112.1	14	44.157

1932 35,650 148,764 78,288 HOG RECEIPTS, WEIGHTS AND PRICES.

															No.	Avg.	-Pri	ces-
															Rec'd.	Wgt.	Top.	Avg.
Week	e	n	ıċ	le	36	1	-	J	a.i	n.	4	į.			72,900	232	\$ 9.85	\$9.35
															82,712	231	10.20	9.70
1935															103,574	220	8.00	7.40
															156,851	226	3.75	3.40
															139,772	230	3.40	3.05
1932															213,042	226	4.00	4.15
1931															194,502	224	8.50	7.65

Av. 1931-1935161,500 225 \$ 5.65 \$5.15

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTERS.

Hogs spection																	in-	
Week e																		
Previous																		
Year ag																		
1934		 				*	 	*	*	•					.1	46	144	

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Supplies of hogs pure and shippers week ender	l	as T	h	u	rs	y Chicago day, Jan. ! Veek ended Jan. 9.	packers 9, 1936; Prev. week.
Packers' purchases Direct to packers Shippers' purchases			0	0 1		. 50,657	35,667 26,658 22,412
Total						.130,726	84,737

U. S. INSPECTED HOG KILL

Kill at 8 points week ended Jan. 3, 1936:

	Week ended Jan. 3.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1934.
Chicago	72,672	70,704	94,426
Kansas City, Kans	23,469	21,600	18,003
Omaha	15,520	14,907	11,826
St. Louis & East St. Louis	32,032	31.786	30,701
Sioux City		11.798	12,312
St. Joseph	12,586	9.652	10,784
St. Paul		16.541	28,790
N. Y., Newark and J. C.	39,422	39,096	37,109
Total C	996 000	216 004	949 051

Total 3,253 1,692 11,336 1,234 Not including 207 cattle, 110 calves, 2,086 hogs and 2,323 sheep bought direct.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special to THE NATIO	ONAL E	PROVISIO	NER.
CATT	TLE.		
Chicago Kansas City Omaha East St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Wichita Fort Worth Philadelphia Indianapolis New York & Jersey City Oklahoma City Devector B. Paul Milwaukee	Week ended Jan. 4. 32,504 18,399 13,152 17,911 5,866 8,614 2,515 8,378 1,960 1,554 7,165 3,465 3,334 65 3,334 9,232	Prev. week. 22,492 14,494 14,493 17,527 6,135 9,223 2,071 14,860 1,732 1,324 6,993 4,874 42,000 3,126 8,349 2,306	Cor. week, 1935. 32,307 37,671 16,415 11,878 7,140 7,823 2,981 2,286 11,085 4,297 3,706 10,283 5,108
Total	144,759	121,999	163,578
HO	36.		
Chicago Kansas City Omaha East St. Louis St. Joseph Sioux City Wichita Fort Worth Philadelphia Indianapolis New York & Jersey City. Oklahoma City Cincinnati Denver St. Paul Milwaukee Total	32,032 12,586 12,138 2,682 5,300 13,339 12,337 37,415 4,256 8,520 3,857 28,170	70, 704 21, 800 15, 482 31, 786 11, 967 12, 556 2, 007 4, 400 11, 205 4, 517 39, 975 3, 452 9, 592 2, 955 17, 312 5, 804 265, 314	85,986 18,003 12,314 24,303 11,131 13,950 3,610 15,714 37,944 5,300 9,467 5,815 21,294 9,880 284,152
SHE			
Chicago Kansas City Omaha St. Louis Est. Louis St. Louis St. Joseph St. Josep	35,772 15,783 14,345 10,459 19,152 14,642 2,472 5,266 3,422 54,460 827 3,563 3,704 13,449 1,505	43,607 11,234 16,300 8,574 20,930 17,274 2,176 2,283 2,745 3,383 56,893 1,072 839 3,912 9,993 1,219	37,613 16,467 14,707 4,921 5,571 17,360 1,498 5,182 1,898 53,295 1,287 1,276 1,881 12,104 1,612 180,672

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Receipts week ended Jan. 4, 1936:

accorpto me	 			
Jersey City Central Union New York	 4,490 1,632	8,853	Hogs. 4,492 13,396	Sheep. 27,277 9,584 7,858
Total Previous week	 6,361 5,295	12,493 10,559	17,888 22,990	44,719 47,262

PACIFIC COAST LIVESTOCK

Receipts five days ended Jan. 3, 1936:

	Cattle.		Hogs.	
Los Angeles	. 5.089	1.054	257	651
San Francisco		25	785	715
Portland	. 2,600	210	3,745	1,650
DIRECTS-Los A	ngeles:	Cattle.	70 cars	hogs.
67 cars; sheep, 68				
220 head; calves,	55 her	ad; hogs	, 1,565	head;
sheep, 2,260 head.				

RECEIPTS AT CHIEF CENTERS

Week ended Jan. 4, 1936:

At 20	markets-	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week e	nded Jan. 4	164,000	262,000	206,000
Previous	week	152,000	279,000	207,000
1935	***********	206,000	346,000	198,000
1934		163,000	529,000	263,000
1983	**********	137,000	533,000	240,000
At 11	markets:			Hogs.
Week e	nded Jan. 4			.236,000
Previou	s week			.238,000
1985				.237,000
1934		********		.463,000
At 7	markets:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week e	nded Jan. 4	119.000	189,000	151,000
	s week		208,000	144,000
1935		150,000	247,000	140,000
1934	*************	127,000	393,000	199,000
1933		103,000	395,000	178,000
1932		161,000	667,000	332,000

ST. LOUIS HOGS IN DECEMBER

Receipts, weights and range of top prices for hogs at National Stock Yards, Ill., for Dec., 1935, with com-parisons, reported by H.L. Sparks & Co.

	Dec., 1935.	Dec., 1934.
Receipts, No	.210,376 . 213	274,974 213
Highest		\$7.60 5.90
Average cost		5.93

Quality of hogs is better. Light weights are scarcer. Look for hogs to be heavier and some increase in receipts.

MEAT SUPPLIES AT EASTERN MARKETS

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

	WESTERN DRESSED MEATS.			
	NE	W YORK.	PHILA.	BOSTON.
STEERS, carcass	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	6,794	1,890	2,046
	Week previous	7,626	1,516	1,915
	Same week year ago	7,554	2,029	2,287
COWS, carcass	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	1,966	1,072	2,139
	Week previous	2,279	1,216	1,833
	Same week year ago	861	923	1,914
BULLS, carcass	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	2381/2	375	17
	Week previous	277	309	10
	Same week year ago	291	188	******
VEAL, careass	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	11,197	1,982	423
	Week previous	14,076	1,953	886
	Same week year ago	9,149	960	715
LAMB, carcass	Week ending Jan. 4, 1986	30,372	12,860	9,240
	Week previous	29,672	9,754	12,574
	Same week year ago	27,885	9,789	14,317
MUTTON, carcass	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	2,037	539	414
	Week previous	2,134	494	638
	Same week year ago	646	273	115
PORK CUTS, lbs.	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	2,246,795	396,822	278,609
	Week previous	2,017,064	492,651	357,885
	Same week year ago	2,132,019	265,592	135,841
BEEF CUTS, 1bs.	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	356,367	*****	*****
	Week previous	331,312	*****	*****
	Same week year ago	484,667		*****
	LOCAL SLAUGHTERS.			
CATTLE, head	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	7.554	1.960	
CALLIAN, HEAD	Week previous	6,993	1,732	
	Same week year ago	9,126	2,236	
CALVES, head	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	12.352	2.003	
OLLEY LEDY MONE	Week previous	11,962	1,216	
	Same week year ago	12,885	3,401	
HOGS, head	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	37.415	13,339	
mode, near	Week previous	39.975	11,205	
	Same week year ago	37,944	15,714	*****
SHEEP, head	Week ending Jan. 4, 1936	54,460	5,266	
,	Week previous	56,893	2,745	
	Same week year ago	53,295	5,182	

Order Buyer of Live Stock

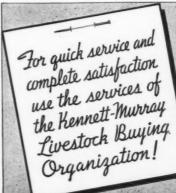
L. H. McMURRAY

Indianapolis, Indiana

LIVE STOCK BUYER · · · **HOGS** a Specialty

H. L. SPARKS & CO.

National Stock Yards, Illinois Telephone: Bridge 6261 or L.D. 518 Springfield, Mo. Telephone 3339



OFFICES

Detroit, Mich. Cincinnati, Ohio Dayton, Ohio Omaha, Neb. Indianapolis, Ind. La Fayette, Ind. Louisville, Ky. Nashville.Tenn. Sioux City, lowa Montgomery, Ala.

SUPREME COURT DECISION

ER

top

tock

com-

& Co.

74,974

\$7.60 5.90 5.93

ight

gs to

re-

STON.

2.046

1,915

2.287

2.139

1.833

1,914

17

10

423

715

9,240

12,574

14.317

414

115

278,609

135,841

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.

.....

.

.....

ES

ch.

Ohio

vio

eb.

Ind

Ind.

Ky

enn.

lowa

y, Ala.

sioner

(Continued from page 21.)

"Third. If the taxing power may not be used as the instrument to enforce a regulation of matters of state concern with respect to which the congress has no authority to interfere, may it, as in the present case, be employed to raise the money necessary to purchase a compliance which the congress is powerless to command?

Plan Called Voluntary

"The government asserts that whatever might be said against the validity of the plan, if compulsory, it is constitutionally sound because the end is accomplished by voluntary co-operation.

"There are two sufficient answers to the contention. The regulation is not in fact voluntary. The farmer, of course, may refuse to comply, but the price of such refusal is the loss of benefits.

"The amount offered is intended to be sufficient to exert pressure on him to agree to the proposed regulation. The power to confer or withhold unlimited benefits is the power to coerce or destroy.

"If the cotton grower elects not to accept the benefits he will receive less for his crops; those who receive payments will be able to undersell him. The result may well be financial ruin.

Act's Purpose Coercive

"The coercive purpose and intent of the statute is not obscured by the fact that it has not been perfectly successful. It is pointed out that, because there still remained a minority whom the rental and benefit payments were insufficient to induce to surrender their independence of action, the congress has gone further and, in the Bankhead cotton act, used the taxing power in a more directly minatory fashion to compel submission.

"This progression only serves more fully to expose the coercive purpose of the so-called tax imposed by the present act. It is clear that the department of agriculture has properly described the plan as one to keep a non-cooperating minority in line. This is coercion by economic pressure. The asserted power of choice is illusory.

"In Frost Trucking Company vs. R. R. Commission, 271 U. S., 583, a state act was considered which provided for supervision and regulation of transportation for hire by automobile on the public highways. Certificates of convenience and necessity were to be obtained by persons desiring to use the highways for this purpose.

When Freedom Is Not Freedom

"The regulatory commission required that a private contract carrier should secure such a certificate as a condition of its operation. The effect of the commission's action was to transmute the private carrier into a public carrier. In other words, the privilege of using

the highways as a private carrier for compensation was conditioned upon his dedicating his property to the quasipublic use of public transportation.

"While holding that the private carrier was not obliged to submit himself to the condition the commission denied him the privilege of using the highways if he did not do so. The argument was, as here, that the carrier had a free choice. This court said, in holding the act as construed unconstitutional:

"If so, constitutional guaranties, so carefully safeguarded against direct assault, are open to destruction by the indirect but no less effective process of requiring a surrender, which, though in form voluntary, in fact lacks none of the elements of compulsion. Having regard to form alone, the act here is an offer to the private carrier of a privilege which the state may grant or deny, upon a condition which the carrier is free to accept or reject.

"In reality the carrier is given no choice, except a choice between the rock and the whirlpool—an option to forgo a privilege which may be vital to his livelihood or submit to a requirement which may constitute an intolerable burden."

Voluntary Plan No Better

"But if the plan were one for purely voluntary cooperation it would stand no better so far as federal power is concerned. At best it is a scheme for purchasing with federal funds submission to federal regulation of a subject reserved to the states.

"It is said that congress has the undoubted right to appropriate money to executive officers for expenditure under contracts between the government and individuals; that much of the total expenditures is so made. But appropriations and expenditures under contracts for proper governmental purposes cannot justify contracts which are not within federal power.

"And contracts for the reduction of acreage and the control of production are outside the range of that power. An appropriation to be expended by the United States under contracts calling for violation of a state law clearly would offend the constitution.

No Power To Intermeddle

"Is a statute less objectionable which authorizes expenditure of federal moneys to induce action in a field in which the United States has no power to intermeddle? The congress cannot invade state jurisdiction to compel individual action; no more can it purchase such action.

"We are referred to numerous types of federal appropriation which have been made in the past, and it is asserted no question has been raised as to their validity. We need not stop to examine or consider them. As was said in Massachusetts vs. Mellon, supra: '... as an examination of the acts of congress will disclose, a large number of statutes appropriating or in-

volving the expenditure of moneys for nonfederal purposes have been enacted and carried into effect.'

"As the opinion points out, such expenditures have not been challenged because no remedy was open for testing their constitutionality in the courts.

"We are not here concerned with a conditional appropriation of money, nor with a provision that if certain conditions are not complied with the appropriation shall no longer be available. By the agricultural adjustment act the amount of the tax is appropriated to be expended only in payment under contracts whereby the parties bind themselves to regulation by the federal government.

Contract to Submit

"There is an obvious difference between a statute stating the conditions upon which moneys shall be expended and one effective only upon assumption of a contractual obligation to submit to a regulation which otherwise could not be enforced.

"Many examples pointing the distinction might be cited. We are referred to appropriations in aid of education, and it is said that no one has doubted the power of congress to stipulate the sort of education for which money shall be expended.

"But an appropriation to an educational institution which by its terms is to become available only if the beneficiary enters into a contract to teach doctrines subversive of the constitution is clearly bad. An affirmance of the authority of congress so to condition the expenditure of an appropriation would tend to nullify all constitutional limitations upon legislative power.

"But it is said that there is a wide difference in another respect, between compulsory regulation of the local affairs of a state's citizens and the mere making of a contract relating to their conduct; that, if any state objects, it may declare the contract void and thus prevent those under the state's jurisdiction from complying with its terms.

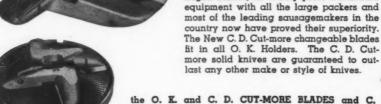
Argument Called Fallacious

"The argument is plainly fallacious. The United States can make the contract only if the federal power to tax and to appropriate reaches the subject matter of the contract. If this does reach the subject matter, its exertion cannot be displaced by state action.

"To say otherwise is to deny the supremacy of the laws of the United States; to make them subordinate to those of a state. This would reverse the cardinal principle embodied in the constitution and substitute one which declares that congress may only effectively legislate as to matters within federal competence when the states do not dissent.

"Congress has no power to enforce (Continued on page 39.) C. D. Plates and C. D. Cut-More Knives

for Superior Service The O. K. Knife with changeable Double





Send for price and circular regarding

the O. E. and C. D. CUT-MORE BLADES and C. D. ANGLE-HOLE REVERSIBLE PLATES.

The Specialty Mfrs. Sales Co., 2021 Grace St., Chicago, Ill.

CLAUDE H. BENNETT, General Manager

In the heart of Philadelphia... socially, commercially and geographically.

Rates begin at \$3.50

> Booking Offices New York: 11 W. 42nd St. Longacre 5-4500 Pittsburgh: Standard Life Bldg. Court 1488

F. C. ROGERS, INC.

NINTH AND NOBLE STREETS **PHILADELPHIA**

BROKER DACKINGHOUSE PRODUCTS

HARRY K. LAX, General Manager

Member of New York Produce Exchange and Philadelphia Commercial Exchange

A PROFITABLE ITEM

to add to your sales list

Packers in the East have enjoyed large profits from this item for many years. DISTRIBUTORS WANTED in all states except N. J., N. Y., and Penna.

WRITE



Trenton, N. J.



Cip and down the

Meat Packing 40 Years Ago

(From The National Provisioner, Jan. 11, 1896.)

Packers had to pay a considerable advance for hogs. There had been a

recent rise in prices all along the line. Chicago livestock receipts during 1895 totaled 2,588,558 cattle, 106,740 calves, 7,885,284 hogs and 3,406,739 sheep. (This compares with 1935 receipts of 1,972,810 cattle, 456,786 calves, 3,600,343 hogs and 2,940,721 sheep.)

Armour and Company of Chicago began action to recover 24,000 lbs. of butterine seized by Minnesota state dairy inspectors. The case will rest on the constitutionality of the state law requiring that oleomargarine be colored nink.

Lucius P. Darling died at his home in Pawtucket, R. I. He had been for many years identified with the tallow, fertilizer and oleo industries, both in Rhode Island and Chicago.

Western Meat Co., San Francisco, was to spend \$15,000 on improvements to its cold storage plant.

R. W. Howes, Swift & Company, Chicago, was a visitor in New York on his wedding trip.

MEAT PACKING 25 YEARS AGO

(From The National Provisioner, Jan. 14, 1911.)

The executive committee of the American Meat Packers' Association went to Washington to ask government officials to take definite and effective action toward wiping out tuberculosis in livestock. In the absence of the chairman, George A. Hormel, Austin, Minn., the committee was headed by Joseph Allerdice, Indianapolis, president of the association.

Pennsylvania's state dairy and food commissioner refused licenses to all oleo dealers in the state who have previously sold margarine with a tinge resembling butter.

Vice president F. T. Fuller, G. H. Hammond Co., vice president W. H. Noyes, Swift & Company, and L. H. Heyman, head of the branch house department of Morris & Co., were New York visitors.

Swift & Company will build a branch house at Buffalo, N. Y.

Cincinnati Butchers Supply Co, celebrated its 25th anniversary on Jan. 6, 1911. Present officers of the company are the same as those at the time of incorporation.

CHICAGO NEWS OF TODAY

Purchases of livestock at Chicago by principal packers for the first four days of this week totatled 28,622 cattle, 5,470 calves, 57,823 hogs and 30,841 sheep.

Among out of town packers in the city this week were W. E. Felin, President, John J. Felin & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; John W. Rath, president, Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Iowa; G. Wm. Birrell, secretary-treasurer, Ch. Kunzler Co., Lancaster, Pa.; T. Henry Foster, president, John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; W. R. Sinclair, vice-president and treasurer, Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Wm. F. Schluderberg, president, Wm. Schluderberg-T. J. Kurdle Co., Baltimore, Md.; Samuel Slotkin, president, Hygrade Foods Products Corp., New York, N. Y.; Louis W. Kahn, president, E. Kahn's Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Fred M. Tobin, president, Rochester Packing Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Chester G. Newcomb, vicepresident, Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; H. Harold Meyer, president, H. H. Meyer Packing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Jay C. Hormel, president, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; and A. W. Cushman, vice-president, Hygrade Food Products Corp., Detroit,

Charles E. Herrick, who has for the past year been connected with Buehler Bros., Inc., as assistant to the president, has about completed his work there, and it is understood that he will leave that organization about February 1.

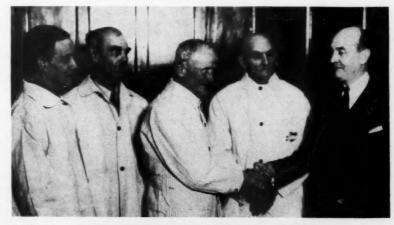
At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Wm. J. Stange Co., well-known manufacturers of seasonings, colorings, etc., William B. Durling was elected vice president of the company. He will continue to be in charge of sales. Mr. Durling's rapid rise from salesman to vice president within a five-year period is indicative of the satisfaction he has given the trade as well as his company.

Fred J. Flynn, sales manager, Ham Boiler Corp., Port Chester, N. Y., spent several days in Chicago this week at the company's offices. He called on many Chicago packers with his western representatives, Best & Donovan.

T. W. Taliaferro, president, Hammond-Standish & Co., Detroit, Mich., was a visitor in Chicago during the week.

John W. Hall's many friends will be happy to know that he is again well enough to get to his office, even though for only short business hours. He has been confined to his home since November 20.

R. H. Cabell, president, Armour and Company, will be guest of honor at



PACKER VETERAN GREETS VETERAN EMPLOYEES.

Veterans of the meat packing industry, these five employees of John Morrell & Company, Ottumwa, Ia., have a total of 259 years of service. T. H. Foster, president, with 41 years service, is congratulating John S. Hanrahan, who started as a boy of 11 and has been with Morrell for 57 years. In the rear, left to right, are Frank C. Briggs, with 53 years of service. Oris A. Harry, 53 years, and Zell E. Zimmermann, 55 years.

oner

a breakfast at the Los Angeles Union Stockyards on January 11. Mr. Cabell will go to Los Angeles from the convention of the American National Livestock Association at Phoenix, Ariz. Ralph D. MacManus, department of public relations, is accompanying Mr. Cabell.

Tom Sproat has been chosen manager of the North American Cold Storage Co., Chicago.

Frank Kohrs, president, Kohrs Packing Co., Davenport, Ia., was a visitor in Chicago this week.

R. B. Davis, National Live Stock and Meat Board, attended the Chester White Swine Growers Association meeting at Indianapolis, Ind., this week.

Harvey G. Ellerd, director of personnel, Armour and Company, has been elected a director of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Frank A. Hunter, president, Hunter Packing Co., E. St. Louis, Ill., was a Chicago visitor this week.

R. C. Pollock, general manager, National Live Stock and Meat Board, attended the convention of the American National Livestock Association at Phoenix, Ariz., this week.

Edward A. Schenk, president, Columbus Packing Co., Columbus, O., visited in Chicago recently.

G. L. Childress, general manager, Houston Packing Co., Houston, Tex., was a Chicago visitor this week.

COUNTRYWIDE NEWS NOTES

Thomas M. Longmuir, city comptroller of St. Joseph, Mo., and formerly office manager for the Hammond Packing Co. and Armour and Company, passed away on January 2. Mr. Longmuir was associated with the packing industry for 39 years at Hammond, Ind. and St. Joseph.

F. O. Sedgwick has become general Eastern agent for the Advance Transportation Co. of Illinois, of which F. A. Crow, sr., is president, and which does a large amount of motor transportation for meat packers. Mr. Sedgwick will have charge of solicitations in the East, with headquarters at 275 Fuhrmann blvd., Buffalo, N. Y.

Employees of the Hull & Dillon Packing Co., Pittsburg, Kas., banded together in the famous Hull Club, held their usual big Christmas party, with vice president E. D. Henneberry as general chairman. The entertainment program was provided by members of the club and their families, and it was a big success.

Livestock and packinghouse product traffic on the Denver and Rio Grande Western will be under direction of Q. A. Kellogg.

Paul T. McDonald, former director of personnel for Armour and Company, died January 5 in Delray Beach, Fla., at the age of 52 years. He had many



FIRST IN LAMB, FIRST IN BEEF.

And winners of tenth intercollegiate meat judging contest at Chicago's International Livestock Exposition was this University of Nebraska team. These contests are part of National Livestock and Meat Board's educational campaign. Victors are, left to right: Vincent Arthaud. Vern Hirsch. Lawrence Condon. O. Burr Ross and W. J. Loeffel, coach.

acquaintances and was well-liked throughout the industry.

Abraham Bros. Packing Co., Memphis, Tenn., have placed contracts for improvements to their Hollywood plant, totaling approximately \$20,000. Improvements include two new beef coolers that will hold about 300 cattle, new offices, shipping and loading docks and new dressing rooms.

John H. Boman, Wilson & Co., took over the management of the company's Kansas City plant on January 1. Mr. Boman comes to his new duties from branch house management in the southern territory.

Members of the general plant conference board of all Cudahy Packing Co. plants have been holding their annual meeting at South Omaha, Neb., this week.

Eldridge Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan., is building a new tank house, which is being equipped by the French Oil Mill Machinery Co., Piqua, O.

FIFTY YEARS OLD

Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Corporation is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year, the company having been founded by Charles G. Schmidt on January 6, 1886. To commemorate the occasion, a general "get together" of all employees was held on January 8, in the assembly room of the plant at Cincinnati. Following a buffet supper, Herman G. Schmidt, president, and other officers addressed the meeting.

Honor was given to Albert Johnson, first employee, who became associated with Mr. Schmidt three days after the company was founded and who is still active in its service, and to others long associated in its work who have helped to build up the organization to its present high standing in the trade.

A similar meeting of the sales force will be held at a later date.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES

al on e d

e e t a s e d ii

e a il

to se is

Si

V.

V

Visitors to New York last week included George H. Eckhouse, purchasing department; H. H. Chichester, casing department; R. M. Smith, dog foods department, and W. W. Richardson, bakery division, all from Wilson & Co., Chicago. Other visitors were E. A. Blitz, auditor, Wilson Philadelphia district, who is spending his vacation in New York; and Keith Wells, beef department, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

William O'Neil, stock department, Wilson & Co., New York, has returned to his duties following a serious illness which confined him to his home for quite some time. R. M. Wyatt, auditor, New York district, Wilson & Co., sailed on the s.s. Southern Cross, January 4, for Bermuda where he will vacation for the next few weeks.

R. H. Gifford, branch house sales department; O. M. Patterson, hotel and contract department, and Harold Wilson of vice president J. P. Spang's office, Swift & Company, Chicago, were visitors to New York last week.

P. C. Burns, head cattle buyer, Armour and Company, Chicago, was a visitor in New York last week and spent a few days at the plant of the New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.

Meat and poultry seized and destroyed by the health department of the city of New York during week ended December 28, 1935, were as follows: Meat—Brooklyn, 22 lbs.; Manhattan, 1,184 lbs.; Bronx, 15 lbs.; Queens, 51 lbs.; Richmond, 5 lbs.; Total, 1,277 lbs. Poultry—Brooklyn, 34 lbs.; Manhattan, 15 lbs.; Bronx, 8 lbs.; Total, 57 lbs. For the week ended January 4, 1936: Meat—Brooklyn, 6 lbs.; Manhattan, 760 lbs.; Total, 766 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 35 lbs. Poultry—Brooklyn, 10 lbs.

COURT ENDS AAA

(Continued from page 35.)

its commands on the farmer to the ends sought by the agricultural adjustment act. It must follow that it may not indirectly accomplish those ends by taxing and spending to purchase compliance.

"The constitution and the entire plan of our government negative any such use of the power to tax and to spend as the act undertakes to authorize. It does not help to declare that local conditions throughout the nation have created a situation of national concern; for this is but to say that whenever there is a widespread similarity of local conditions, congress may ignore constitutional limitations upon its own powers and usurp those reserved to the states.

ma:

con-

rign.

Burr

s long

helped

force

ES

ek in-

hasing

casing

ods de-

n, bak-

& Co.,

E. A.

ia dis-

tion in

eef de-

rtment,

eturned

illness

me for

auditor,

, sailed

uary 4,

acation

ales de

tel and

Wilson office,

re visi-

er, Ar-

was a

ek and

of the leat Co.

and de-

ment of

g week

risioner

Would Kill States' Rights

"If, in lieu of compulsory regulation of subjects within the states' reserved jurisdiction, which is prohibited, the congress could invoke the taxing and spending power as a means to accomplish the same end, clause 1 of section 8 of article 1 would become the instrument for total subversion of the governmental powers reserved to the individual states.

"If the act before us is a proper exercise of the federal taxing power, evidently the regulation of all industry throughout the United States may be accomplished by similar exercises of the same power. It would be possible to exact money from one branch of an industry and pay it to another branch in every field of activity which lies within the province of the states.

"The mere threat of such a procedure might well induce the surrender of rights and the compliance with federal regulation as the price of continuance in business. A few instances will illustrate the thought.

"Let us suppose congress should determine that the farmer, the miner, or some other producer of raw materials is receiving too much for his products, with consequent depression of the processing industry and idleness of its employees.

"Though, by confession, there is no power vested in congress to compel by statute a lowering of the prices of the raw material the same result might be accomplished, if the questioned act be valid, by taxing the producer upon his output and appropriating the proceeds

to the processors, either with or without conditions imposed as the consideration for payment of the subsidy.

The NRA Decision

"We have held in Schechter Poultry corporation vs. United States, 295 U. S. 495, that congress has no power to regulate wages and hours of labor in a local business. If the petitioner is right this very end may be accomplished by appropriating money to be paid to employers from the federal treasury under contracts whereby they agree to comply with certain standards fixed by federal law or by contract.

"Should congress ascertain that sugar refiners are not receiving a fair profit, and that this is detrimental to the entire industry, and in turn has its repercussions in trade and commerce generally, it might, in analogy to the present law, impose an excise of 2 cents a pound on every sale of the commodity and pass the funds collected to such refiners, and such only, as will agree to maintain a certain price.

"Assume that too many shoes are being manufactured throughout the nation; that the market is saturated, the price depressed, the factories running half time, the employees suffering. Upon the principle of the statute in question congress might authorize the secretary of commerce to enter into contracts with shoe manufacturers providing that each shall reduce his output and that the United States will pay him a fixed sum proportioned to such reduction, the money to make the payments to be raised by a tax on all retail shoe dealers or their customers.

Possibilities in Principle

"Suppose that there are too many garment workers in the large cities; that this results in dislocation of the economic balance. Upon the principle contended for an excise might be laid on the manufacture of all garments manufactured and the proceeds paid to those manufacturers who agree to remove their plants to cities having not more than a hundred thousand population.

"Thus, through the asserted power of taxation, the federal government, against the will of individual states, might completely redistribute the industrial population.

"A possible result of sustaining the claimed federal power would be that every business group which thought itself underprivileged might demand that a tax be laid on its vendors or vendees, the proceeds to be appropriated to the redress of its deficiency of income.

"These illustrations are given, not to suggest that any of the purposes mentioned are unworthy, but to demonstrate the scope of the principle for which the government contends; to test the principle by its applications; to point out that, by the exercise of the asserted power, congress would, in effect, under the pretext of exercising

the taxing power, in reality accomplish prohibited ends.

Extremes Not Improbable

"It cannot be said that they envisage improbable legislation. The supposed cases are no more improbable than would the present act have been deemed a few years ago.

"Until recently no suggestion of the existence of any such power in the federal government has been advanced. The expressions of the framers of the constitution, the decisions of this court interpreting that instrument and the writings of great commentators will be searched in vain for any suggestion that there exists in the clause under discussion or elsewhere in the constitution, the authority whereby every provision and every fair implication from that instrument may be subverted, the independence of the individual states obliterated, and the United States converted into a central government exercising uncontrolled police power in every state of the union, superseding all local control or regulation of the affairs or concerns of the states.

"Hamilton himself, the leading advocate of broad interpretation of the power to tax and to appropriate for the general welfare, never suggested that any power granted by the constitution could be used for the destruction of local self-government in the states. Story countenances no such doctrine.

Would Obliterate States

"It seems never to have occurred to them, or to those who have agreed with them, that the general welfare of the United States [which has aptly been termed 'an indestructible union, composed of indestructible states,'] might be served by obliterating the constituent members of the union.

"But to this fatal conclusion the doctrine contended for would inevitably lead. And its sole premise is that, though the makers of the constitution, in erecting the federal government, intended sedulously to limit and define its powers, so as to reserve to the states and the people sovereign power, to be wielded by the states and their citizens and not to be invaded by the United States, they nevertheless by a single clause gave power to the congress to tear down the barriers, to invade the states' jurisdiction, and to become a parliament of the whole poeple, subject to no restrictions save such as are self-imposed. The argument when seen in its true character and in the light of its inevitable results must be rejected.

"Since, as we have pointed out, there was no power in the congress to impose the contested exaction, it could not lawfully ratify or confirm what an executive officer had done in that regard. Consequently the act of 1935 does not affect the rights of the parties.

"The judgment is affirmed."



For the Retail Meat Dealer



al th m

ne Se tr

po grand he lo da ke

gı

cl m

pa in co th

PROFITS IN QUALITY Ground MEAT

Good Product Well Merchandised
 Pays Dealer Dividends for Extra Effort

QUALITY IS THE KEY to making profits from ground meat.

Many retail meat dealers throughout the country are now selling 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. of quality ground meat weekly in medium-sized meat stores. Here are two typical instances:

1. From an Iowa town of 3,000 a meat dealer reports, "It is a very poor Saturday when I don't sell 500 lbs. or more of ground meat."

2. A Washington, D. C., meat department manager says, "We have doubled our ground meat profits in one year."

These dealers attribute their success to giving the public what it wants, which is a quality product; making consumers pay a fair price and merchandising the ground meat with plenty of eye and appetite appeal. Some merchants have found it desirable to package their product in Cellophane or in cartons with transparent windows. Such packaging makes meat more appealing

and raises its value in eyes of the customer.

Requires Extra Labor

Giving the public quality ground meat requires extra labor and care on part of the meat dealer. Trimmings must be sorted so that meat going into the grinder will make the best kind of a product.

In most meat markets two grades of meat are sold. Selling a large number of prime steer roasts leaves a considerable quantity of trimmings from flank, neck and other parts. That fact is foundation for a quality ground meat mixture which is easy to popularize anywhere. The dealer should make 50 per cent of his quality ground meat from good steer trimmings—and tell his customers about it.

"We carefully collect all the day's trimmings, keeping various kinds separate, and no matter how small the pieces, we inspect them carefully," said a Louisville, Ky., meat retailer just before the Christmas holidays. "This is the trick in making a ground product that will command a premium price. Keep everything separate. At odd times, cut out all fatty parts, seam tissue, bone, outer skin, everything save what should go into quality ground meat for human consumption. At first ours contained 40 per cent good steer trimmings. It now contains one-half steer trimmings, and one-half other kinds of worked-over trim. We have eliminated excess fat and we use no filler. Consequently, there is no shrinkage in the skillet and women notice it. If they ask why, I tell them."

Quality Pays Dividends

"How do I get paid for all this trouble and extra work? Well, in two ways. First, I obtain a 40 per cent higher price and customers feel they get a bargain. Second, quality ground meat pulls other kinds of business. If

YESTERDAY-TODAY-AND TOMORROW

Yesterday's market, and today's, as portrayed by Kingan & Co. in its display at the recent Indiana State Fair.

LEFT (1885)—Calendar tells you it is August, 1885. A nickel bought a pound of hog lard; 7 cents, a pound of the best "bolonie." Allied lines were featured, too, in the light of that kerosene lamp. Signs read: "Crackers fresh in town today;" "Beans, 1c lb.;" "Fresh cheese, 4c." No sign needed to tell the use of the bell-mouthed object in the foreground.

RIGHT (1935)—Today's market, with its cleanliness, refrigerated cases showing attractive product displays, white-coated clerks and increased variety of canned and packaged products, speaks for itself—and for the progress made in modern meat merchandising.

1985—For "Tomorrow's" market, see THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER for (say) August 3rd, 1985.





a butcher is going down hill in a business way he may be selling poor ground meats. They often tell the story.'

In this market, trimmings not good enough for use in quality ground meat are mixed for dog food. A number of dog owners depend on this source of supply and several of them have gradually shifted all their meat buying to this market. So this good merchandiser makes the poorer quality trimmings pull quality customers to his market. One owner of fine Irish Setters bought dog meat first-and today, the family's meat supply comes from this shop.

AΤ

ast be-

This is

roduct

price. t odd

am tis-

g save

ground At first

steer

ne-half

other

e have

use no

shrink-

tice it.

all this in two

er cent

el they

ground

ess. If

After a quality ground meat busi-ness has been built up the retailer cannot afford to disappoint his customers. So it is often necessary to purchase extra rounds for grinding. Not only is it possible to do a profitable business on ground trimmings but meat can be ground and sold straight to many A special quality meat housewives. loaf is the fastest selling item every day in the week in a small city mar-ket in Indiana. Nearly 200 pounds passes over the counter on Saturday. This retailer also does a good business in straight grinds of beef, veal, and pork. His explanation is: "Ground meats are in tune with the times."

Retailer Must Be Alert

They are in tune with the times. But in order to profit by the situation, the meat retailer must also be in tune with the times. He must offer quality ground meats in right variety at fair

Ground meats must be displayed in the right way. The containers must be clean in appearance, never greasy or messy. In packaging such meats, it pays to use some sort of attractive inner wrap to prevent sticking to the container. Simple enough? Like most correct principles of merchandising, there is nothing complicated in selling more profitably-priced ground meats.

Mostly it is a matter of thinking from the customer's viewpoint and being willing to make the necessary extra effort to please and attract new trade.

NEWS OF THE RETAILERS

Percy Larabee and George Loomis have engaged in meat and grocery business, 435 N. Butler st., Lansing,

C. H. Arenz has purchased meat department of Fred J. Bureau & Son, Marquette, Mich.

New grocery and meat business has been incorporated, Brillion, Wis., by H. E. Fuller, I. L. Skillicon and E. D.

Bush Meat Market, Spooner, Wis., was damaged by recent fire.

New meat market and grocery will be opened at 317 Franklin st., Michigan City, Ind., in space formerly occupied by Ray-Shak meat market.

J. B. Greenlee has established new

cash grocery and meat market, Randolph bldg., Correctionville, Ia.

New Polk Street Market has engaged in business, 1720 Polk, San Francisco,

T. M. Lalor and F. H. Black have opened Thrifty Meat Market, 3435 S. Vermont ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Stephen A. Casey has purchased meat market from Jack Stone, 6512 Roosevelt Way, Seattle, Wash.; and Frank M. Mosier has taken over management of Totem Store meat department, E. 50th and Roosevelt Way, in the same city.

Keith Owens has engaged in meat business, Drew's bldg., Cave City, Ore.

AMONG NEW YORK RETAILERS

The trade was greatly shocked this week at the sudden passing of Anton Werner, jr., from a heart attack last Saturday. Mr. Werner was born in Brooklyn, July 2, 1889. He started in the meat business as an order boy for his father, later becoming a partner in the business at 6118 Fifth avenue in Brooklyn and continuing with him up to the time of his death.

A meeting of the Ball Committee for the dinner dance to be held at Hotel St. George, February 2, jointly by Brooklyn, South Brooklyn, and Jamaica Branches, was held in the K. of C. Institute January 6. Twenty-eight of the 30 members were present. It was decided to make this year's affair larger and better than ever with a few added attractions.

On Wednesday evening, past state president Fred Hirsch installed the following newly elected officers for 1936: President-David Deerson; first vice president, O. Epler; second vice president, J. Weinberg; recording secretary, T. Isaacs; financial secretary, J. Machovsky; treasurer, F. Vogelsang; orator, F. Fiederlein; warden, R. Ehrenreich; business manager, Fred Hirsch and E. Ritzman, chairman of trustees.

MEAT COOKING SCHOOLS

Eighteen cities of nine states are on the schedule of the National Live Stock and Meat Board's schools of meat cookery for the first two months of 1936. The year's program opens the week of January 6 with schools at Salina, Kans., and Charlotte, N. C. Cooperating with the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers' Association and leading newspapers, schools will be held in four Texas cities during February. The cities scheduled are Dallas, San Antonio, Houston and Fort Worth. Other cities on the program during the two months are Aurora, Joliet, East St. Louis, Elgin and Springfield, Ill.; Oil City, Pa.; Columbia, S. C.; Augusta and Atlanta, Ga.; Tampa and Jacksonville, Fla.; and Norfolk, Va.

ARMOUR ANNUAL REPORT

(Continued from page 11.)

Dividends paid on stocks: Armour and Company of Delaware 7% preferred ..\$ 3,751,055.00 Armour and Company (Illinois): \$6 prior preferred 3,193,312.50 7% preferred .. 106,359.00

Surplus adjustments in relation to stock and bond purchase, retirement and re-

7.050,726,50

2,876,003.26

demption Surplus - at end of \$49,005,267.83 period

Comprising:

Capital and paidin surplus\$35,277,216.56 Appropriated earned surplus 5,663,093.31 Unappropriated earned surplus .. 8,064,963.96

\$49,005,267.83

FINANCIAL NOTES

A quarterly dividend of 13% cents has been declared by National Tea Co., payable February 1 to stockholders of record on January 13.

Capital City Products Co., manufacturer of margarine and edible oils, has increased its capitalization from 88,000 to 100,000 shares.

PACKER AND FOOD STOCKS

Price ranges of listed stocks, Jan. 8, 1936, or nearest previous date:

Sales.	Sales. High.		-Close	
Week end	ed		Jan.	Dec.
Week end Jan. 8. Amal. Leather. 2,100 Do. Pfd. 2,100 Amer. H. & L.10,500 Do. Pfd. 2,2500 Amer. Stores. 900 Do. Pr. Pfd. 8,300 Do. Del. Pfd. 8,300 Do. Del. Pfd. 700 Beechnut Pack. 600 Bohack, H. C Do. Pfd. 20 Chick. Co. 011, 3,700 Childs Co 12,800 Cudahy Pack. 9,300 First Nat. Strs. 3,900 Gen. Foods 31,300 Gen. Foods 31,300 Gen. Foods 31,300 Gen. A.&P. 1stPfd. 20 Do. New A. 600 First Nat. Strs. 3,900 Gen. Foods 3, 3,300 Gen. A.&P. 1stPfd. 20 Do. New A. 600 More Food 22, 3,300 Kroger G. & B. 26,700 M. & H. Pfd. 1,740 Morrel & Co. 4,100 Nat. Leather. 1,600 Nat. Tea 13,500 Do. Pr. Pfd. 6 Rath Pack. 700 Safeway Strs. 10,700 Safeway Strs. 10,700 Do. 96, Pfd. 270 Do. 10, 97, Pfd. 210 Do. 10, 96, Pfd. 270 Do. 10, 97, Pfd. 210 Do. 10, 96, Pfd. 270 Do. 10, 97, Pfd. 210 Do. 20, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97	ed —Jan	. 8.—	8.	31.*
Amel Teether 9 100	274	274	274	274
Allial. Leather 2,100	977/	9776	2774	95
DO. PIG 100	02/	0178	0178	614
Amer. H. & L.10,300	2078	90	207/	9976
Do. Pid 2,500	39 %	39	3878	30 78
Amer. Stores 900	39%	34%	33%	30
Armour III 178,800	6	0%	9%	9
Do. Pr. Pfd. 8,300	69%	681/4	68 1/2	60.98
Do. Del. Pfd. 700	1081/6	108	1081/8	108 1/8
Beechnut Pack. 600	891/2	881/2	89	89
Bohack, H. C				6
Do. Pfd 20	43	43	43	43
Chick. Co. Oil. 3,700	291/2	29	29	29
Childs Co12,800	91%	81/8	9	734
Cudahy Pack 9.300	4214	42	42	401/2
First Nat. Stra. 3.900	46%	46	46%	461/2
Gen. Foods 31,300	35%	3534	3516	34
Gobel Co 66,200	616	566	586	4
Gr A &P letPfd 20	197	127	127	128
Do New 810	12814	128	12814	127
Hormol C A 600	21	21	21	1714
Hygrade Food 99 300	4	23/	374	264
Emogram C & D 96 700	99	97.84	978/	261/
Libber McNeill 29 150	105/	101/	101/	0.74
Michelbower Co 6 700	21/	23/	98/	176
Mickelberry Co. 6,700	479	278	279	0.7/
M. & H. Pid. 1,140	378	374	378	401/
Morrel & Co 4,100	0-9	0-8	94	2079
Nat. Leather 1,600	1%	11/4	1%	1.78
Nat. Tea13,500	10%	10	10	9%
Proc. & Gamb. 8,000	48%	48	481/4	481/4
Do. Pr. Pfd 6	121	121	121	120
Rath Pack 700	25	25	25	22 1/2
Safeway Strs10,700	351/2	34%	34%	331/4
Do. 6% Pfd. 270	110	110	110	109
Do. 7% Pfd. 210	111%	111%	111%	111
Stahl Meyer				1%
Swift & Co69,400	24%	24	241/4	2234
Do. Intl 7.150	34	33 %	33 %	33
Trunz Pork				6%
Trunz Pork U. S. Leather. 2,000 Do. A 3,900 Do. Pr. Pfd. 100 Wesson Oil . 8,100 Do. Pfd 900 Wilson & Co 129,000 Do. Pfd 4,300	814	814	814	8%
Do. A 3.900	14	1354	1354	14
Do. Pr. Pfd. 100	71	71	71	7136
Wesson Oil 8 100	4334	4214	4214	46
Do Pfd 900	82	82	89	9014
Wilson & Co. 120 000	0.54	014	014	934
Do Pfd 4 200	828/	89 78	89	79
DO. 11u 2,000	02%	04	04	10

*Or last previous date,

UIIIVAUV			Cle	ar bellies, 18@20 lbs
			Fa	ar bellies, 18@20 lbs.
WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS		Fresh Pork, etc.	Re	gular plates
Carcass Beef.		Picnics @16½ @:	1814	WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS
Prime native steers— Week ended Jan. 8, 1936.	1935.	Tenderloins	35 Fa	ncy reg. hams, 14@16 lbs., parchment
400- 600	15%@17 14%@15% 16 @17	Back fat		mper
Good native steers-	16 @17	2@4 @231/4 @:	21 Str	ncy skd. hams, 14@16 lbs. parchment super undard reg. hams, 14@16 lbs., plain. 26 @27 undard reg. hams, 14@16 lbs., plain. 26 @27 undes, 4@8 lbs., short shank, plain. 20 @21 undes, 4@8 lbs., long shank, plain. 19 @20 noy bacon, 6@8 lbs., parchment paper, 32 @33 undard bacon, 6@8 lbs., plain. 274@284. 1 beef ham sets, smoked— naides, 8@12 lbs. 28 @29 vlatides, 5@9 lbs. 25 @26 Knuckles, 5@9 lbs. 26 @27 koked hams, choice, skin on, fatted. @394 koked jlenics, skin on, fatted. @42 koked jlenics, skin on, fatted. @31
400- 600	13¼@14¼ 14¼@15¼	Tails	10 Pic	mics, 4@8 lbs., long shank, plain19 @20 ncy bacon, 6@8 lbs., parchment paper.32 @33
Madium stooms	14%@15% 14 @15	Slip bones	9 Str 9 No	andard bacon, 6@8 lbs., plain27½@28½ . 1 beef ham sets, smoked—
400-600 13½ @14½ 600-800 14 @15 800-1000 15 @15½ Heifers, good, 400-600 14½ @15 Cows, 400-600 9½ @11½ Hind quarters, choice. @25 Wore quarter, choice. @16	12 @13 14 @15	Silp bones	4½ 8 13 14 Co 8 Co 5 Co	Insides, 8@12 lbs
800-1000	134@144	Regine @12 @	8 Co	oked hams, choice, skin on, fatted @39%
Cows, 400-600 94@11½ Hind quarters, choice @25	13 @14 7 @ 914 @2114 @13		7 Co	oked picnics, skinned, fatted @314
Fore quarters, choice @16 Beef Cuts.	@13	Heads @ 812 @ Chitterlings @ 7	. Co	
Steer loins, prime unquoted	unquoted	DOMESTIC SAUSAGE		LARD
Steer loins, No. 1	@35 @29	(Quotations cover fancy grades.)	Pr	ime steam, cash, Bd. Trade @\$11.05ax me steam, loose, Bd. Trade @ 10.37½ax fined lard, tierces, f.o.b. Chgo @ 11% ttle rend., tierces, f.o.b. Chgo 22½ 17, kettle rendered, tierces,
Steer short loins, prime unquoted Steer short loins, No. 1 2248	unquoted @49	Pork sausage, in 1-lb. cartons @:	2914 Re 23 4 Ke 21 4 Le 25 4 Ne 23 4 Ne 21 4 Co	me steam, loose, Bd. Trade @ 10.37½ax fined lard, tierces, f.o.b. Chgo @ 11½ ttle rend., tierces, f.o.b. Chgo @ 12½
Steer short loins, No. 1	@40 @21 @20	Country style sausage, fresh in link @ Country style sausage, fresh in bulk @ Country style sausage, smoked @ Frankfurters in aheep casings @	21 1/4 Le	at, kettle rendered, tierces, f.o.b. Chicago
Cow loins	@17 @20	Frankfurters in sheep casings	231/2 Co	utral, in tierces, f.o.b. Chicago. @ 12% mpound, veg., tierces, c.a.f @ 12%
	@14 unquoted @24	Bologna in beef middles, choice		OLEO OIL AND STEARINE
Steer ribs, No. 2 @23 Cow ribs, No. 2 @13 Cow ribs, No. 3 @10	@20 @13 @ 9 unquoted	Liver sausage in hog bungs. @ Smoked liver sausage in hog bungs. @ Head cheese	24	tra oleo oil
Steer rounds, No. 1 @14	@13 @1214	Tongue sausage	19¼ 33 21¼	TALLOWS AND GREASES
Steer chucks, No. 1 @12½ Steer chucks, No. 2 @12	unquoted @12 @114		21% Ed 21% Pr	Ible tallow
Cow chucks @1014	@ 9	DBV CAUCACE	Sp	ecial tallow
Steer plates	@ 9	DRY SAUSAGE Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs	A- B-	ecial tallow 64 68 69 69 69 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60
Briskets, No. 1	@ 131/2 @ 7 @ 5	Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs	21 Ye 22 Br	olice white grease. \$ 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Fore shanks	@ 8 @ 41/4	Holsteiner	26	ANIMAL OILS
Strip loins, No. 1, bals @50	@60 @50	Holsteiner		ime edible
Sirloin butts, No. 1	@ 25 @ 19	Frisses, choice, in hog middles	38 Pr 46 He 36 Pr	ime inedible
Beef tenderloins, No. 2 @60 Rump butts	@75 @45 @22	Mortadella, new condition	23 Ex	ime W. S. @13½ tra W. S
Flank steaks	@19	Italian style hams@	38 Ex 401/4 No	tra No. 1
Hanging tenderloins @12 Insides, green, 6@8 lbs. @15	@ 81/2 @ 8 @101/4		No Ac	. 2 lard oil
Outsides, green, 5@6 lbs. @13 Knuckles, green, 5@6 lbs. @14	@ 91/2 @10	SAUSAGE MATERIALS	20 Pu	Ime edible
Beef Products.		(F.O.B. CHICAGO.) Regular pork trimmings		ecial neatsfoot
Brains (per 1b.) @ 8 Hearts @10	@ 7	Special lean pork trimmings		o. 1 neatsfoot
Tongues	@16 @18 @ 8	Pork hearts	121/2 ab 91/2 101/4	
Fresh tripe, plain @10 Fresh tripe, H. C @12½	@ 4	Native boneless bull meat (heavy) (a)	131/2	VEGETABLE OILS ude cottonseed oil, in tanks, f.o.b.
Livers	@13 @ 8	Boneless chucks	11¼ 10¼ W	Valley points, prompt
Veal.		Descreed conners 250 the and up	81/2 Ye 81/2 So	ellow, deodorized
Choice carcass	12 @13 10 @11	Dr. bologna bulls, 600 lbs. and up @	9 So 10¼ Co 12¾ Co	ude cottonseed oil, in tanks, f.o.b. %%@ 9 hite, decdortzed, in bbls., f.o.b. Chgo.10% @11 ldlow, decdortzed
Good saddles	12 @15 9 @11		Re	efined in bbls., f.o.b. Chicago11 @11%
Wedium racks	@ 6	SAUSAGE IN OIL		OLEOMARGARINE
Brains, each @12	@10	Bologna style sausage, in beef rounds— Small tins, 2 to crate	6.50 W	hite animal fat, margarine, in 1-lb. cartons, rolls or prints, f.o.b. Chicago. 21, 1-lb. cartons, f.o.b. Chicago
Sweetbreads	@30 @30	Frankfurt style sausage, in sheep casings— Small tins, 2 to crate	7.50 Pu	nt, 1-lb. cartons, f.o.b. Chicago @11½ off paste
Lamb.		Smoked link sausage, in hog casings— Small tins, 2 to crate		4
Choice lambs @19 Medium lambs @17½	@19 @17			
Choice saddles	@21 @20 @16	BARRELED PORK AND BEEF	22.00	
Medium fores	@14 @26	Family back pork, 24 to 34 pieces @:	33.00 33.50 32.00	PURE VINEGARS
Lamb tongues, per lb @15 Lamb kidneys, per lb @20	@12 @15	Clear plate pork, 40 to 50 pieces @: Clear plate pork, 25 to 35 pieces @:	33.00 25.00	. JIL VIIILGANS
Mutton.		Brisket pork	27.00 34.00	the state of the s
Heavy sheep	@ 7	Plate Deer	25.00 26.00	A. P. CALLAHAN & COMPANY
Heavy saddles	@ 9 @13	VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCT	rs	2407 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
Heavy fores	@ 5 @ 7 @13			CHICAGO, ILL.
Mutton stew	@10	Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl	20.00	
Sheep tongues, per lb @12½ Sheep heads, each @10	@12 @10	Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb, bbl	23.00 26.00	

F

V

There Is a Difference in Pimientos... FIRE-ROASTING Explains It!



@27%

@27 % @27 @21 @20 @33 @28 %

@13 @124 @10

> @1544 @14 @1344 @1344 @1344 @1144 @1044 @117 @1344 @12 @11

contain barrels.

> @16 @114 @144

isioner

Pimientos, as they grow, are protected by a hard, tough skin. The care with

which this skin is removed before the pimientos are

canned, has an all-important bearing on the canned pimientos themselves . . . and consequently on your sausages and loaf goods.

Long study, research and experience have proved that the one best way to remove this skin is by fire-roasting. In the fire-roasting process the pimientos are passed through gas-fired ovens heated almost white hot. The tremendous heat blackens and chars the skin, so that it flakes and peels off readily as the pimiento is washed, leaving only the rich, red meat of the fruit. Nothing

except fire and water are used. No foreign substance can possibly enter the pimientos. They can impart only the true pimiento flavor to your sausages and loaf goods.

Fire-roasting is expensive, however, requiring costly, elaborate equipment. As a result all pimientos are not fire-roasted. Instead some manufacturers use an oil-peeling process. The pimientos are immersed in a bath of oil, heated to a high temperature. The skins are burned and blistered by the heat, but often the hot oil (a heavy mineral product, similar to that you use in the crankcase of your car) is absorbed by the fibres of the pimiento itself. It is almost impossible to so thoroughly wash the pimientos as to completely remove the oil, and even a trace may impart a foreign flavor to your products.

SUNSHINE PIMIENTOS are fire-roasted. The Pomona Products Company, SUNSHINE packers, have worked for years developing a process that has received the recognition of U. S. patents. You can use SUN-

SHINE Pimientos in full confidence. They will add the piquant flavor and the bright red color that help to increase the sale of your products.



Insist on SUNSHINE Fire-Roasted Pimientos. Your local distributor can supply you, or write us.

Sunshine Fire ROASTED Pimientos



SUNSHINE PIMIENTOS

are accepted by the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association. It is said that they rank as high or higher than many foods recommended for introducing Vitamin A into the diet. They are also rich in Vitamin C. Approved by Good Housekeeping.



POMONA PRODUCTS COMPANY . GRIFFIN, GEORGIA

CURING MATERIALS Cwt. Sacks.	VEW YADE A	ARRET PRICES
Nitrite of soda (Chgo. warehouse stock):	ZEW YORK AL	THE PARTY IN THE P
1 to 4 bbls. delivered	LIVE CATTLE	FANCY MEATS
Dbl. refined granulated	Steers, good, 972-1,592 lbs\$ 9.60@10.60 Steers, medium	Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed 14c a pound Fresh steer tongues, l. c. trimmed 28c a pound
Darge Crystats 5.00	Steers, medium @ 9.50 Cows, common and medium 5.00@ 6.50 Cows, cutter and low cutter 3.75@ 4.75	Sweetbreads, beef
Dbl. refd. gran. nitrate of soda 3.62½ 3.25 Salt per ton, in minimum car of 80,000	LIVE CALVES	Beef kidneys
Granulated\$ 6.996	Calves, good	Beef hanging tenders 25c a pound
10.5 cm/s 10.5 cm/s 10.90 10.9	LIVE LAMBS	Lamb fries 10c a pair
Sugar— Raw, 96 basis, f.o.b. New Orleans @3.60 Second sugar, 90 basis	Lambs good and choice	BUTCHERS' FAT
Second sugar, 90 basis	Lambs, common @ 9.00 Ewes nominal	Shop fat @2.50 per cwt. Breast fat @3.00 per cwt. Edible suet @5.00 per cwt. Inedible suet @3.50 per cwt.
Standard gran., f.o.b. refiners (2%) @5.10 Packers' curing sugar, 100 b. bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La., less 2%	LIVE HOGS	Inedible suct
SPICES	Hogs, 198-lb. avg., good and choice\$ @ 9.85	GREEN CALFSKINS
(Basis Chicago, original bbls., bags or bales.) Whole, Ground.	DRESSED BEEF	5-9 9½-12½ 12½-14 14-18 18 up Prime No. 1 veals. 21 2.25 2.40 2.45 2.80
Altania - Thinns 34 351/	City Dressed.	Prime No. 2 veals 20 2.05 2.20 2.25 2.50 Buttermilk No. 1 18 1.95 2.10 2.15
Allspice Frime 12 1072 Resifted 14½ 16 Chili Pepper, Fancy 22 Chili Powder, Fancy 22 Cloves, Amboyna 22 Madagascar 16½ 19½ 46 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Branded grubby 11 1.80 1.95 2.00 Branded grubby 11 1.15 1.25 1.30 1.45 Number 3 11 1.15 1.25 1.30 1.45
	Western Dressed Beef.	BONES AND HOOFS
Ginger, Jamaica 17½ 20 African 12 14 Mace, Fancy Banda 65 70	Native steers, 600@800 lbs	Per ton
East India	Native choice yearlings, 440@600 lbs17 @18 Good to choice heifers	Round shins, heavy
No. 1	Common to fair cows	Flat shins, heavy.
E. I. & W. I. Blend	BEEF CUTS	Black and striped hoofs
Paprika, Extra Fancy. 23 ½ Fancy 22 ½ Hungarian 28	Western. City. No. 1 ribs24 @26 26 @29	
Penner Cavenne 2814	No. 2 ribs	PRODUCE MARKETS
Red Pepper, No. 1 16	No. 2 loins	BUTTER. Chicago. New York.
Black Tellicherry 10½ 12½ White Java Muntok 13½ 15 White Singapore 13 14½	No. 2 hinds and ribs18 @20 18 @21 No. 1 rounds @17 17 @18	Creamery (92 score) (33 % (34) Creamery (91 score) 33 % (33 %) Creamery firsts (88-89) score) 32 % (32 %)
White Packers 13%		
SEEDS AND HERBS	No. 3 rounds	Extra firsts @24
for Whole Sausage Caraway Seed 10½ 12½	Bolognas .12 @13 Rolls, reg. 6@8 lbs. avg .23 @25 Rolls, reg. 4@6 lbs. avg .18 @20	Extra firsts .
Celery Seed, French	Tenderloins, 4@6 lbs. avg	LIVE POULTRY.
Corlander Morocco Bleached	Shoulder clous 2 @14	Fowls
Marioram French 26 30	DRESSED VEAL	Turkeys 18 @21 18 @28 Ducks 14 @23 13 @22 Geese 12 @15 18 @20
Oregano 11 14 Sage, Dalmation Fancy 9 11 Dalmation No. 1 Fancy 8½ 10½	Good .18 @19 Medium .17 @18 Common .14 @16	DRESSED POULTRY.
SAUSAGE CASINGS		Fryers, 31-42, fresh
(F. O. B. CHICAGO.) (Prices quoted to manufacturers of sausage.)	DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS Lambs, prime to choice	Roasters, 55 & up, fresh.251/4@271/2 261/4@28 Fowls, 31-47
Beef Casings: Domestic rounds, 180 pack @24	Lambs, good	60 & up25½@26 @26½
Domestic rounds, 140 pack. @34	Sheep, good	
No. 1 weasands	DRESSED HOGS	BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS
No. 1 bungs	Hogs, good to choice\$16.00@18.50	Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and San Fran- cisco, week ended Jan. 2, 1936:
Middles, regular	FRESH PORK CUTS	——December———January—
Middles, select, extra wide, 2½ in. and over	Pork loins, fresh, Western, 10@12 lbs22 @23 Pork tenderloins, fresh	27 28 30 31 1 2
Dried bladders		Chicago 33½ 33½ 33½ 34 Holiday 34 New York .35 35 35½ 36 Holiday 36 Boston .35½ 35½ 36 36½ 36 Phila 36 36 36½ 37 Holiday 3½
12-15 in. wide, flat	Butts, boneless, Western 23 624 Butts, regular, Western 21 622 Hams, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg. 24 @25 Plenies hams, Western, fresh, 6@8 lbs.	Wholesale prices carlots—fresh centralized car-
Hog casings:	Pork trimmings, extra lean	lots—90 score at Chicago: 32½ 33½ 33½ 34 Holiday 33%
Narrow, per 100 yds 2.45 Narrow, special, per 100 yds 2.35 Medium, regular 2.25	Pork trimmings, regular 50% lean	Receipts of butter by cities (tubs): This Last Last —Since Jan. 1.—
Narrow, special, per 100 yas 35 Medium, regulars 2.25 Wide, per 100 yds 1.70 Extra wide, per 100 yds 1.40 Export bungs 27 Large prime bungs 20	SMOKED MEATS	week, week, year, 1936, 1985.
	Regular hams, 8@10 lbs. avg	Chleago 25,144 23,855 27,605 7,933 17,556 N. Y 35,723 33,245 43,462 12,245 30,362 Boston 11,711 13,837 16,325 5,277 11,886 Phila 14,605 19,824 14,946 6,228 11,346
Small prime bungs .09 Middles, per set .29 Stomachs .09	Regular hams, 12@14 lbs. avg. 28 @29 Skinned hams, 10@12 lbs. avg. 29 @30 Skinned hams, 12@14 lbs. avg. 28 @29	Total 87,183 90,761 102,338 31,683 71,130
COOPERAGE	Skinned hams, 16@18 lbs. avg 27 @28 Skinned hams, 18@20 lbs. avg 25 @26 Plonice 4@6 lbs. avg 25 @26	Cold storage movement (lbs.): In Out On hand week day
	Skinned hams, 19212 10s. avg. 29 #30 Skinned hams, 126/14 bbs. avg. 28 @29 Skinned hams, 166/18 bbs. avg. 27 @28 Skinned hams. 186/20 bbs. avg. 25 @26 Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg. 20 @21 Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg. 19 @20 City pickied bellies, 8@12 lbs. avg. 24 @25 Bacon, boneless, Western 33 @34 Bacon, boneless, city. 31 @22 Rollettes, 8@10 lbs. avg. 21 @22	Jan. 2. Jan. 2. Jan. 3. last year. Chicago, 38.367 562.826 15 676 641 17 234.322
Ash pork barrels, black hoops. $\$1.25$ @1.27 t_2 Ash pork barrels, galv hoops. $1.32 t_2$ @1.35 Oak pork barrels, black hoops. 1.15 @1.17 t_2 Oak pork barrels, galv hoops. $1.22 t_2$ @1.25 White oak ham therees. $2.02 t_2$ @2.65	Bacon, boneless, Western .33 @34 Bacon, boneless, city .31 @32 Rollettes, 8@10 lbs. avg .21 @22	N. Y 32,800 204,882 3,118,009 1,418,646 Boston 34,280 55,898 1,677,257 629,598
Red oak lard tierces 1.774,@1.80 White oak lard tierces 1.874,@1.90	Reef tongue, light	Phila. 1,140 22,041 895,879 456,778 Total 106,587 845,647 21,367,786 19,739,339

We

1

In ef

M

fo

Mr. Packer STOP! STOP! That Delivery Leakage

Increase your delivery efficiency

Make delivery surveys for accurate costs

2.80 2.50 2.50 1.45

York. @34

@24¼ @27¼

hicago, Fran-

2 1y 34 1y 36 1y 36 1y 37 1y 36 ed car-

y 33%

1965. 17,556 30,362 11,866 11,346

71,180

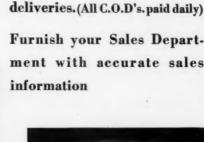
Same eek day st year. 234,322 418,646 629,598 456,773

739,339

ioner



Illustrations show one of our modern insulated service units.



Stop leakage on C.O.D.







Packers everywhere know their worst problem is *Delivery*. We will solve this problem for you.

We have no competitors. Our service is entirely different. We start where others stop.

We not only make your smallest and largest shipments, but handle your entire delivery problem at your Branches and Plants, with Traffic Managers, and truck equipment of the right size and type. In short, we give you a service you have never had before.

We are at this time serving several nationally known packers who will gladly verify our statements.

Our service extends from Chicago to Boston, and as far south as St. Louis. Offices at Uniontown, Pa., Wheeling, W. Va., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

This space is entirely too small to tell our story, but we will gladly send a Service Engineer to you who will handle all questions, at absolutely no cost to you. Ask us to do so.

REMEMBER—KEYSTONE service is different, and our slogan, "BETTER SERVICE FOR LESS"



CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements on this page, \$3.00 an inch for each insertion. Position Wanted, special rate, \$2.00 an inch for each insertion. Minimum Space 1 inch. not over 48 words, including signature or box number. No display. Remittance must be sent with order.

Position Wanted

Plant Superintendent

Many years practical all-around packinghouse operating experience, all departments, beef or pork. Also livestock buying. Produce results with minimum labor and operating costs. Several years' experience as general plant superintendent. Handle either small or medium plant. Available soon. W-216, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Packinghouse Superintendent

Superintendent with years of experience and best references is looking for position. Thoroughly versed in all departments, able to handle men, understands costs and yields. W-218, THE NATIONAL PROVI-SIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Packinghouse Executive

Packinghouse executive, 17 years' experience as sales manager and full line manufacturing. Handled large factories and organizations throughout New England, New York, northern and middle western states. Age, 35. Have been employed by only two packers; experienced in all lines. Worked 7 years as efficiency superintendent for one packers. W-204, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Representative

Do you need Chicago buyer? Anything n packinghouse line? In yards every day and know requirements of East and South. Will represent you on small commission hasis or salary. W-205, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Hog Buyer

Hog buyer now available for packer who wants to buy hogs to best advantage. Twenty-five years' experience with high-grade concern. W-210, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Working Sausage Foreman

A1 sausagemaker wants position as foreman, chopper, or smoke house man. Can handle help. Willing to go anywhere. W-195, THE NATIONAL PRO-VISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago,

Men Wanted

Casing Salesman

Wanted, casing salesman for Middle West and adjacent states. Give experience last ten years, with whom employed, territory covered, yearly sales, compensation expected, age and nationality. W-214, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Sausagemaker

Old established sausage concern wants experi-enced sausagemaker who can take full charge of sausage kitchen and manufacture first-grade sau-sage at lowest possible cost. Chance for man with ability and some money to enter business. State experience, age, reference, and other qualifi-cations. W-215, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Plants for Sale

Meat Packing Plant

For sale, in southern Indiana, small meat packlng plant in full operation, doing good business.
City water and electricity. Fully equipped for
general meat packing. Electric refrigeration and
sausage kitchen. If interested, write for blue
print, list of equipment, etc. FS-217, THE
NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 407 S. Dearborn St.,

Plant for Sale or Rent

Fight Ior Sale or Nent
For sale or rent, E. Godel and Sons
packinghouse property in Peoria, Illinois,
population about 140,000. Adjoining Union
Stock Yards, real estate about 4 acres.
Abundant supply of water and livestock
available. Capacity about 1,000 hogs a
week; about 100 cattle. Address WILLIAM
E. STONE, care of First National Bank,
Peoria, Ill.

Equipment Wanted

Bacon Slicer

Want to buy bacon slicer, Link-Belt type preferred. Must be in A-1 condition. Write price and particulars. T. & T. Packing Co., Macon. Ga.

Miscellaneous For Sale

Sheep Casings

Importers of New Zealand first and second cut sheep casings. Origin North Islands, all casings water tested. Reasonable prices F.O.B. your city. Oversea Casing Co., 200 Twenty-first Ave., Seattle, Wash.

Used Machinery

Closing out used machinery department. Many bargains to offer. Send us your inquiries. Menges-Mange, Inc., 1515 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Equipment for Sale

1-Hottmann Cutter and Mixer, 1,000 lb. capacity; 1-Mitts & Merrill No. 1-CV Hog. direct-motor driven; 1-No. 156 belt-driven Enterprise Meat Chopper or Grinder; 1-Wannenwetsch 5 x 7 ft. Rendering Tank; 1-Allbright-Nell 4 x 8 ft. Lard Roll, arranged for motor drive; 2-Mechanical Mfg. Co. 4 x 9 ft. Lard Rolls; 5-Cooking Kettles. Miscellaneous: Dryers. Hammer Mila Miscellaneous: Dryers, Hammer Mills, Ice Machines, Boilers, Pumps, Filter Presses, etc.

What idle machinery have you for sale?

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., INC.

14-19 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

Used Sausage Machinery

- No. 43 "Buffalo" silent cutter and motor,
- No. 38 "Buffalo" silent cutter and motor, No. 32 "Buffalo" silent cutter and motor,
- No. 5 Boss silent cutter and motor, No. 66-B "Buffalo" grinder and motor,
- 500-lb. stuffer,
- 1 400-lb. stuffer,
- 1 200-lb, stuffer.
- 1 700-lb. "Buffalo" mixer and motor.

FS-209

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

oods of Unmatched Quality



HAMS-BACON LARD—SAUSAGE SOUTHERN ROSE SHORTENING

The Wm. Schluderberg - T. J. Kurdle Co. **Meat Packers** Baltimore, Md.



Manager

Because Capital Brand Hams and Bacon have such fine flavor — they are always in favor

The Columbus Packing Co.

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS Columbus, Ohio

New York Repres entative: M. C. Brand, 410 W. 14th St.





ale

t and

North

Rea-Over-

Ave.

y deoffer. nges-

Blvd.,

000 lb. V Hog, driven ler; 1-Tank;

Tank;
ill, aril Mfg.
cettles.
Mills,
Filter

r sale!

¥.

motor, motor, motor, r, otor,

r.

NER

III.

sioner

BEEF - PORK - VEAL - MUTTON CANNED FOODS

HAMS • BACON • LARD • SAUSAGE

We specialize in carlot beef sales

JOHN MORRELL & CO.

General Offices: OTTUMWA, IOWA

Packing Plants: OTTUMWA, IOWA; SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA; TOPEKA, KANSAS



Philadelphia Scrapple a Specialty

John J. Felin & Co., Inc.

4142-60 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. New York Branch: 407-409 West 13th Street

Hams Bacon Lard

Delicatessen

C. A. Durr Packing Co., Inc. Utica, N. Y.

Manufacturers of



BACON FRANKFURTS

HAMS

LARD DAISIES SAUSAGES

QUALITY Pork Products That SATISFY

Rath's

from the Land O'Corn

BLACK HAWK HAMS AND BACON

PORK - BEEF - VEAL - LAMB

Straight and Mixed Cars of Packing House Products

THE RATH PACKING CO., WATERLOO, IOWA

Paradise Brand HAMS · BACON · LARD

THE THEURER-NORTON PROVISION COMPANY

· · · · Packers · CLEVELAND, OHIO

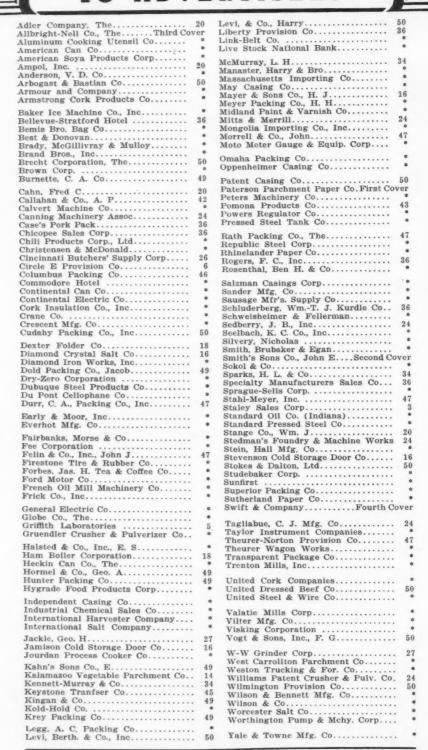


STAHL-MEYER, INC.

READY-TO-EAT MEATS . FERRIS HICKORY SMOKED HAM AND BACON

INDEX





*Regular Advertisers Appearing at various intervals.

While every precaution is taken to insure accuracy, we cannot guarantee against the possibility of an occasional change or omission in the preparation of this index.

SHIPPERS



INGAN'S

MS — BACON — LARD — SAUSAGE CANNED MEATS — OLEOMARGARINE CHEESE — BUTTER — EGGS — POULTRY

A full line of Fresh Pork—Beef—Veal Mutton and Cured Pork Cuts

Hides-Hair-Digester Tankage

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS Main Plant, Indianapolis

Hunter Packing Company

East St. Louis, Illinois

Straight and Mixed Care of Beef and Provisions

> NEW YORK OFFICE 410 W. 14th Street

REPRESENTATIVES: Wm. G. Joyce, Boston C. Rogers, Philadelphi

GOOD FOOD

Main Office and Packing Plant Austin, Minnesota

C. A. BURNETTE CO.

CHICAGO, ILL.

- Commission Slaughterers -

Hogs-Cattle-Calves

We Specialize in Straight Carloads of Dressed Hogs

U. S. GOVT. INSPECTION



St. Louis

Shippers of Straight and Mixed Cars

Pork — Beef — Sausage — Provisions

HAMS and BACON

"Deliciously Mild"

New York Office—259 W. 14th St. REPRESENTATIVES

Marphy & Decker, Boston, Mass.
M. Weinstein Co., Philadelphia, Pa. H. D. Amiss | Washington, D. C. Baltimore, Md.

THE E. KAHN'S SONS CO.

CINCINNATI, O.

"AMERICAN BEAUTY" HAMS and BACON

Straight and Mixed Cars of Beef, Veal, Lamb and Provisions

Represented by

PHILADELPHIA WASHINGTON HEW YORK H. L. Woodruff W. C. Ford B. L. Wright P. G. Gray Co. 259 W. 14th St. 38 N. Delaware Av. 631 Penn. Av., H.W. 145 State St.

NIAGARA BRAND

PORK - SAUSAGE - PROVISIONS

BUFFALO-OMAHA-WICHITA

ovisioner

UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY J. J. HARRINGTON & COMPANY

City Dressed Beef, Lamb and Veal, Poultry

Oleo Oils Stearine Tallows Stock Foods Calf Heads Cracklings Pulled Wool Pickled Skins Packer Hides

Calf Skins Horns Cattle Switches

Selected Beef and Sheep Casings

43rd & 44th Streets First Ave. and East River

NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Murray Hill 4—2900



Arbogast & Bastian Company

MEAT PACKERS and PROVISION DEALERS
WHOLESALE SLAUGHTERERS OF

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND CALVES

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

ALLENTOWN, PA

Wilmington Provision Company TOWER BRAND MEATS

Slaughterers of Cattle, Hogs, Lambs and Calves

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

WILMINGTON

DELAWARE



PATENT SEWED CASINGS

Manufactured Under Sol May Methods by the PIONEERS

of Sewed Sausage Casings

HOG BUNGS-HOG BUNG ENDS-BEEF MIDDLES

PATENT CASING COMPANY

617-23 West 24th Place

Chicago, Illinois

Vogt's-

Liberty Bell Brand

Hams—Bacon—Sausages—Lard—Scrapple F. G. VOGT & SONS, INC.—PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Harry Levi & Company, Inc.

Importers and Exporters of

Sausage Casings

625 Greenwich Street NEW YORK, N. Y. 723 West Lake Street CHICAGO, ILL.

THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.

Importers and Exporters of

Selected Sausage Casings

221 North La Salle Street

Chicago, U. S. A

TO SELL YOUR PRODUCTS

=in Great Britain=

communicate with

STOKES & DALTON, LTD.

Leeds, 9

ENGLAND

THE CASING HOUSE BERTH. LEVI & CO., INC. ESTABLISHED 1082 NEW YORK CHICAGO LONDON BUENOS AIRES HAMBURG WELLINGTON

..........



THE UNVARYING ACCURACY

of all ANCO HARRINGTON MEASURING FILLERS is vouched for by the hundreds of users. It makes no difference whether you are filling 1-lb. cartons or 65-lb. tierces, you will find that there is an ANCO Harrington Measuring Filler that will efficiently take the function of weighing out of your operator's hands and put it on the basis of speedy and accurate mechanical perfection.

Lard and compound manufacturers, both large and small, have adopted ANCO Harrington Measuring Fillers as their standard. Repeat orders from these concerns are induced by the increased profits realized from their operation. The small margin of profit on lard and compound demands the features found on these machines which eliminate overweight losses and under-weight complaints.

Our Sales Engineers will be glad to assist you in the selection of the best equipment and arrangement for your particular requirements.

THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO.

117 Liberty Street New York, N. Y.

RE

d le A.

c.

0.

isioner

Eastern Office: 5323 S. Western Boulevard, Western Office: Chicago, Ill.

ELIMINATES OVERWEIGHT LOSSES UNDERWEIGHT COMPLAINTS

SWIFT'S SELECTED Beef Middles

Full dress

FOR YOUR SAUSAGE

In sausage, as in people, first impressions are inportant. Dressing up your product enables it to make friends at first sight. And make sales, too. Becaused our greater selection, we can give you uniformity of fine quality.

Swift's Selected Beef Middles are

- Specially fatted.
- Carefully inspected for holes and blemishes.
- Expertly selected for size.
- Packed in suitable quantities to meet your requirements.

Ask your local Swift representative.

Swift & Company

U.S.A

NATURAL CASINGS BETTER GOOD SAUSAS

ess

GE

are inco make cause of rmity of

shes.

your

USA